

Egypt Reports 50 Men Staged Biggest Raid

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A military spokesman said tonight Egyptian soldiers had carried out the biggest and most daring raid on Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

Egyptian troops (two infantry platoons) took control of an area in the northern sector of the Suez Canal for more than 24 hours before returning to the western bank of the canal this evening, the spokesman said.

Egyptian troops crossed the canal at dusk yesterday on a wide-scale front in the northern sector of the waterway to destroy Israeli troops and equipment in the area, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian troops were supported by special backing weapons, he said, but did not elaborate.

After the Egyptian troops had successfully stormed the fortified positions the Israelis withdrew three miles and began artillery and tank fire, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian troops occupied the positions until 7 p.m. tonight when they were instructed to return to their base, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian troops remained in control of the Israeli positions for more than 24 hours and succeeded in blowing up all fortifications and equipment, the spokesman added.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said that there had been no Egyptian raid across the Suez Canal.

"There was no raid, no Egyptians crossed the canal, no Israeli positions were either attacked or held, and nothing whatsoever has happened on the Suez Canal front today," the spokesman said.

He shrugged off the Egyptian claim that their forces had held an Israeli position for more than 24 hours as a "morale-boosting fantasy."

Suez Targets Attacked

TEL AVIV, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Israeli jet aircraft today again attacked Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal.

Golda Meir, in a radio address to the nation Friday night, said that the two exchanges of fire were "a way at Cairo's invitation to a new phase in the conflict."

The Qadd Pro Quo

It was said that two weeks ago the return of the Israeli pilots to the Syrians had landed the Syrians in Israel more than 24 hours in what was said to be a navigational error.

Meir, obviously bitter, said that two civilian hijacked to be involved in the exchange. "A civilized nation," she said, "would have released the captives."

Minister Moshe Dayan, in an interview immediately after the exchange, said he had a score to settle with the Syrians, but added it was a policy to follow a blow-for-blow pattern.

The main idea was to make the two Israelis safely.

Private transfers, whose exchange was evident in the exchange at Kaniara, were largely by representatives of the International Red Cross.

Cross teams began work in August, shortly after the Israeli pilot was shot down. Syria refused to release the Israeli pilot, and the Red Cross was asked to help.

Authorities have declined to discuss details of the exchange, but said it was a success to their quiet accomplishment.

The Red Cross appears to have handled the exchange.

Israelis returned yesterday. Nissim Ashkenazi, 49, and Capt. Giora Shalev, 31, were released on Sept. 11.

The Egyptians returned a pilot, a veteran of 13 years in the Egyptian Air Force, to be interviewed on July 24.

and Reports China Troops Into Laos

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (AP).—Two Communist Chinese troops entered northern Laos today, a direct threat to the Thai military spokesman said.

Troops were moving toward Phnom Saly, north of the capital of Vientiane, 20 miles from the border, the spokesman said.

American reports said Communist Chinese troops were engaged in a stepped-up operation in Laos.



YES, VIRGINIA, IT'S COLD IN EUROPE—And these cows and children near Houdan, France, are witnesses.

6 Die; Austria Battered as Snowstorms Sweep Europe

VIENNA, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Freezing temperatures drove wolves from the mountains east of Vienna today and the heaviest snowfall of the winter struck Austria and neighboring Eastern Europe.

Rail and road traffic was crippled in parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Hungarian authorities said roads along the frontier with Czechoslovakia were buried in snowdrifts.

In Austria, the westbound Vienna-Linz highway was closed because of snow. About 200 cars were buried in the drifts.

Snow plows were unable to cope with the snow in Vienna and only a handful of essential thoroughfares in the capital were open.

Three persons were found frozen to death in Vienna this morning, and one employee of the Austrian Automobile Club died behind the wheel of his tow truck while attempting to free stranded cars. Police said two of the persons who died of exposure to the cold were intoxicated, the Associated Press reported.

Holland received its first snowfalls of the winter but rising temperatures kept roads open.

Three persons died on icy roads in the Bavarian region of West Germany. Snow and fog swept much of Belgium.

In Italy, eight inches of snow capped Mt. Vesuvius and 18 inches fell in hilly country around Naples, where reports of wolves were circulating. Driving conditions were "nightmarish," police said.

Paris Gets 4 Inches of Snow

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—An icy north wind swept heavy snowfalls across most of France yesterday, disrupting highway traffic but delighting officials of ski resorts in the Alps and Pyrenees.

Snow fell on Paris without interruption through most of yesterday and some parts of the capital reported up to four inches on the ground.

Ten inches or more of snow was reported from central and eastern France. The snow froze on highways in many places and many road accidents were caused by the ice. Snow chains were obligatory on those high Alpine passes not blocked by snow.

The French Riviera, which had an unseasonal snowfall Friday, returned to normal and reported warm sunshine.

Participant Describes the Tate Murders

By Jerry Cohen and Ron Einstoss

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—A composed young woman Friday reportedly described the roles she said were played by each suspect during the two-night murder orgy last August which claimed the lives of actress Sharon Tate and three others.

Susan Atkins, 31, demure in a rose-colored velvet dress with puffed sleeves and short skirt, was questioned for two and a half hours before the Los Angeles County grand jury by Deputy District Attorneys Aaron Stovits and Vincent T. Bugliosi.

Miss Atkins—also known as Sadie Ghuts—reportedly told substantially the same story she related previously through a variety of sources, a story which up to now has been kept secret because, it is understood, she was unaware that her was the key evidence against some of the other suspects.

Among other things, she has said that the leader of a hippie band believed responsible for the slayings, Charles Manson, reproved his followers for the "messiness" of the Tate slaughter, at which he was not present.

Mr. Manson accompanied six Panthers Say Autopsy Shows Party Official Was 'Murdered'

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (UPI).—A black alderman and attorneys for the Black Panther party announced yesterday that an independent autopsy performed on the body of slain Panther official Fred Hampton "confirms our theory that he was murdered while he was asleep."

Mr. Hampton, the 21-year-old Illinois state chairman of the Panthers, and Mark Clark, a Panther leader from Peoria, were shot to death during a police raid early Thursday morning.

The police have asserted that the two men were shot to death in a gun battle lasting at least 10 minutes when a raiding party entered the apartment block from the Panther offices at 4:40 a.m. The police said that what they termed a "shoot-out" ensued after a woman in the apartment opened fire on them with a shotgun.

Four other Panthers were wounded in the apartment, and three more were arrested. One policeman was grazed on the leg with a shotgun pellet and another cut his hand on a piece of glass.

The Panthers charged that the police burst into the apartment, opened fire and that the occupants had no opportunity to shoot back.

Panther Deputy Minister of Defense Bobby Lee Rush, the ranking surviving Panther official here, surrendered to the police yesterday at the regular Saturday Leadership Conference's Operation Breadbasket.

He had been sought on a warrant charging him with failure to register a weapon since the police staged a raid on his apartment at 5:30 a.m. Friday. He was not at home.

The police said the raid netted a 22-caliber two-shot derringer, several hundred rounds of ammunition, dried leaves of marijuana, military instruction manuals and literature that was described as "inflammatory."

It appeared that Mr. Rush had decided to surrender in public—the Breadbasket gatherings are normally crowded, emotional affairs—rather than risk what he regarded as the possible consequences of a quick release.

Senate Defeats Kennedy Bid On a Minimum Tax on the Rich

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., was defeated yesterday in a bid to increase a tentative minimum levy on affluent Americans who pay little or no income tax now.

The action dimmed hopes of reformers who sought to add stiffer curbs on tax preferences than those approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

It also increased the concern of those attempting to balance extra tax cuts and social-security benefits voted by the Senate in the past few days with added revenues.

The Kennedy plan would have raised \$480 million more in taxes a year. The Senate plodded on into the night, disposing of at least 15 floor amendments to the massive tax reform bill, but failed to meet Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's target of completing action by last night. It will resume consideration tomorrow, when it will meet at the unusually early hour of 9:30 a.m.

Meanwhile, Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., warned that if the measure is loaded up with any more revenue-losing benefits, it risks a veto by President Nixon.

In Nixon's Eyes

"The bill, if it gets any worse, may prove to be the President's eyes to be shaking," Sen. Scott told reporters. "Unless it looks better when it comes out of conference, I just wouldn't bet against a veto."

Sen. Mansfield, D., Mont., said he thought speculation about a veto is "premature."

Sen. Scott did say he believes that the 15 percent rise in social security voted as a rider to the tax bill Friday will become law, but he said he expects it to be taken out of the measure and made a separate bill, such as the one the House will vote on next week.

Most Capitol Hill insiders agree that higher social-security benefits are likely to become law at the 15 percent level rather than the 10 percent recommended by Mr. Nixon. They also see a good chance of enactment by the end of the year.

Separation of social security from the tax bill would make it easier for the President to veto the latter, although Senate sources say it would be extremely difficult to turn down a measure that also includes an increase in personal exemption from \$800 to \$850.

Concern over a veto has increased because the Senate already has added at least \$9 billion in new tax relief and social-security benefits to the \$9 billion voted in committee. From best accounts, this, when offset by revenue-raising reforms, would leave a net revenue deficit of more than \$9 billion (about \$5 billion if social security is left out) when the measure is fully implemented some years hence.

This compares with the \$2.3 billion shortfall in the committee bill, which Mr. Nixon had objected to earlier as too high.

Sen. Kennedy sought yesterday to amend a provision in the committee bill that would levy a flat 5 percent tax on ten different types of preference income that now escape taxation altogether.

These include such items as excess real-estate depreciation, oil depletion and intangible drilling costs, paper profits on stock options, and the untaxed half of capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Second, he sought to include an increase in the tax on capital gains.

Rogers to Bonn: No Progress in Sight on Berlin

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reported yesterday that there was no sign of progress in efforts to normalize the situation in Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside Communist territory.

The American official, visiting here for a day with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, made plain that he was not overly optimistic about a diplomatic breakthrough, though he declared: "I hope the Soviet Union will do its best to relieve tensions" in and around the city.

There was special significance to the secretary's pronouncement since it was here, in February, that the current Berlin initiative was begun. At that time President Nixon and Mr. Rogers promised to put Berlin on their negotiating agenda with the Russians.

Within two weeks, sources said this week, the three allied powers in Berlin—the United States, Britain and France—will hand over a new note to the Kremlin proposing four-power discussions.

The American delegation here, which arrived for a 24-hour consultation after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels, has been quite negative about hopes for talks. They doubt that the Russians would be ready to guarantee unhindered access to the city from the West without major concessions including some form of recognition that Berlin is an independent entity.

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon

During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon

During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon

During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon

During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon

During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon

During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communiqué issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Berlin—perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

In Session's Closing Arguments

U.S. Rebuffed on Condemning Brezhnev Doctrine in NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

several nations wanted to include a passage declaring that the limit of and rather vague proposals by the Warsaw Pact nations needed elaboration and clarification.

But Secretary of State William P. Rogers argued at the closed-door NATO Council session that the alliance must not get itself into a situation where it was bargaining over an agenda for a conference. "Those who wanted to offer a bit of bait to the Communists included the Scandinavians, the British and the Canadians, it was reported. But Mr. Rogers prevailed, with backing from the more conservative governments, and the phrasing was dropped. Instead, vague references to a possible conference were made conditional on progress in bilateral or multilateral East-West negotiations, especially those being undertaken by West Germany.

The NATO declaration did make a reference to President Nixon's theme that this should be "an era of negotiation." But a good many of his fellow diplomats thought that Mr. Rogers was not at all keen for that but the most limited steps.

Mr. Rogers himself has often publicly warned against "euphoria" and the United States has been highly negative about the security conference idea. Mr. Rogers argued in Brussels that such a conference does not really deal with European security, a point that was widely accepted.

But other nations, including the West Germans, fought for some positive tone in response not because they want the conference but in hopes of inducing the Communists to deal bilaterally with the prospect of an eventual conference if such bilateral talks produced agreements.

At the conclusion of the NATO meeting, those diplomats who wanted signs of movement felt that they had reasonably succeeded, especially by knocking out the American language they found reminiscent of the cold war. Mr. Rogers on the other hand was also satisfied because the statement was full of caveats about a general conference with the Communists.

The secretary appeared to have won his points, and given on others, without ceremony although there reportedly was one rather harsh exchange between Mr. Rogers and Canadian External Affairs Minister Michael Sharp.

The Rogers manner, a soft-shoe approach, plus a pleasant smile, with none of the sometime acerbity of such of his predecessors as Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles and Dean Rusk, helped.

Egypt Stages Raid on Suez

(Continued from Page 1)

signals to change course early yesterday morning.

Asked about a report that the 10,000-ton Shinkai Maru came under fire from Israeli boats in the Gulf of Aqaba, the officials said an unidentified vessel heading for the Israeli port of Eilat, at the head of the gulf, was sighted before dawn.

Naval units went out to intercept it. When informed it was a Japanese ship heading for the neighboring Jordanian port of Aqaba, the Israelis asked it to sail out of Eilat's coastal waters, the officials said.

When the ship ignored the request and maintained its course, small explosive charges were dropped 60 yards ahead of the ship as a warning. It then changed course and headed for Aqaba, the officials said.

They added that there was no firing of any kind directed at the ship.

But bullet marks were visible on the side of the 10,000-ton Shinkai Maru as it lay at anchor this morning in Aqaba.

Captain Katsuchi Okamoto said two Israeli boats had circled his ship and fired on it.

The Israelis asked him his destination and allowed him to continue when he replied Aqaba, he said.

Captain Okamoto said the shots caused no significant damage. The ship was carrying tires, textiles and sewing machines, but no war material, he added. The ship sailed at noon for Port Sudan.

GIFTS

LEAD FIGURES, MINATURES, DOLLS, TOYS, MECHANICALS

LEATHER GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES

TRUNKS, BAGS, CASES, TRAVELING REQUISITES

FROM

LOUIS VUITTON

AVE. MARCEAU 78 bis, PARIS

NICE: 2 AVE. DE SUEDE

LOUIS VUITTON

AVE. MARCEAU 78 bis, PARIS

NICE: 2 AVE. DE SUEDE

HIGHLAND QUEEN

SCOTCH WHISKY

Make every day a Royal occasion

FINE AND RARE MATURE SCOTCH WHISKY

MACDONALD & MUIR LTD DISTILLERS LETH SCOTLAND



KEY WITNESS—Susan Denise Atkins, 21, and her lawyer, Richard Caballero, at the Tate murder hearing in Los Angeles at which she gave lengthy testimony.

Participant Tells Story of Tate Murders

(Continued from Page 1)

other suspects in the killings to the Los Feliz home of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca the next night to show them "how to do a clean job," Miss Atkins said.

Her reconstruction of the Aug. 9 and 10 killings has been along these lines:

She, Charles Watson, 24, Patricia Krenwinkel, 21, and Linda Kasabian, 20, went to the Tate estate late the night of Aug. 8, upon Mr. Manson's instructions. She said Mr. Manson ordered them to kill everyone in the house and steal what money they could find.

Over the Fence

The four, all clad in black, climbed an iron-stake fence at the estate entrance after Mr. Watson cut telephone and electrical lines leading to the mansion rented by Miss Tate and her director-husband Roman Polanski, Miss Atkins said.

The intruders encountered Steven Parent, 18, as he entered his car after visiting the estate's young caretaker.

Miss Atkins said Mr. Watson shot and killed Mr. Parent with the only gun with which the four-some was armed, a .22-caliber pistol. The young women carried knives or bayonets.

Her story went on:

Mr. Watson then climbed through a window, unlocked the front door and Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Atkins entered the mansion. Mrs. Kasabian remained outside and never did enter the residence.

Volodyk Prykowski, 37, asleep on a couch, awakened.

"Who are you?" he asked.

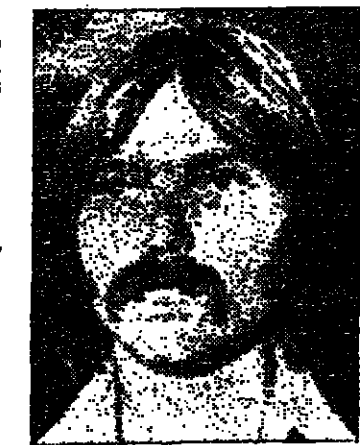
"I'm the devil. I'm here to kill," Mr. Watson replied.

Mr. Prykowski was overpowered and bound, and Mr. Watson ordered the bedrooms examined.

In one, Miss Tate was in bed and hair stylist Jay Sebring, 35, the actress's former boyfriend, was sitting on the bed. In another bedroom, coffee waitress Abigail Folger, 26, was reading in bed.

At knifepoint, Miss Atkins said, the three were forced from the bedrooms into the living room.

Mr. Sebring, Miss Tate and Miss Folger were tied together with a



Tony Melcher, one-time occupant of the Tate estate, arriving at hearing.

rope, later found draped over a beam and around the hands of the actress and Mr. Sebring when the murders were discovered.

Mr. Watson told all four victims that they were going to die, said Miss Atkins, and when Mr. Sebring screamed, Mr. Watson shot him. Mr. Sebring later was also stabbed.

Upon Mr. Watson's orders, Miss Atkins said, she slashed with a knife at Mr. Prykowski, who was loosening his bonds. Mr. Prykowski ran toward the front door, where Mr. Watson hit him over the head with the gun, then shot and stabbed him, Miss Atkins said.

Mr. Prykowski's body was found on the front lawn later.

Miss Folger also loosened her bonds, struggled with Miss Krenwinkel, and was stabbed, according to Miss Atkins.

Mr. Watson told Miss Atkins to kill Miss Tate, but Miss Atkins refused, she said. She did, however, hold the actress while Mr. Watson stabbed her, Miss Atkins admitted.

Mr. Watson, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Atkins then ran out the front door.

Mr. Watson stabbed Miss Folger, who had staggered onto the lawn

Panthers Say Autopsy Shows Party Official Was 'Murdered'

(Continued from Page 1)

sequences of being caught in a police raid.

The private autopsy was held at the funeral home owned by Alderman A.A. (Sammy) Rayner, where Mr. Hampton's body is awaiting burial tomorrow. Francis Andrews, one of the three attorneys for the Black Panthers who arranged and observed the examination, said that it was conducted by "a leading pathologist, a renowned expert in forensic medicine. He was assisted by two other distinguished doctors."

It was learned that all three doctors were white. Mr. Andrews said that "a bullet hole was found just below Fred Hampton's hairline above his right eye. An examination of the angle of the wound showed that if Mr. Hampton was lying on his back, the person who shot him would have been standing above him, slightly to the right and behind his head."

"Another bullet hole was below the right ear, with an exit hole on the left side of the lower neck, showing exactly the same angle as the other bullet hole," the lawyer continued. "There were two other bullet grazes, one of the front left shoulder, again at the same angle, and one on the right arm."

"No exit wound was found for the bullet hole in the top of the head, but the doctors could not find the bullet, which is very curious," he said.

Powder Burns

Mr. Rayner, a Democrat, charged that the autopsy also showed powder burns, indicating that the

shots had been fired from close range.

James J. Walsh, administrative assistant to Coroner Andrew J. Toman, had said Friday that the official examination showed that Mr. Hampton had been struck by a bullet in the left temple and another in the lower portion of his neck, while a third grazed his arm.

Mr. Toman disputed the independent autopsy findings, saying that there were exit wounds for both bullets. As to the allegations of gunpowder burns, he said: "Only a microscopic examination and a paraffin test would show that for sure, but there was no clear evidence of powder burns."

Meanwhile, State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan announced that Alderman Rayner himself was under investigation for his connection with the Panthers. His office said that copies of the lease on the Panther headquarters "uncovered" Friday were signed by Mr. Rush and Mr. Rayner. The Alderman confirmed that he had co-signed the lease.

The Black Panthers are, first of all, black. Besides which, they affect black leather coats, sunglasses and posters showing their leaders carrying guns. They talk about armed self-defense against the police and the necessity of revolution. And, when they talk about the alleged conspiracy against them, they use a rhetoric sprinkled with terms like "pigs" and "dogs."

Twenty-eight Black Panthers have been killed in run-ins with the police since Jan. 1, 1968.

CORE Asks Investigation

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT)—Roy Innis, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, called yesterday for investigations into the deaths of 28 Black Panther party members killed in clashes with the police since January, 1968.

Mr. Innis made the request for investigations in identical telegrams to President Nixon, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago and other officials. The telegram said in part that CORE joins a "large concerned public with questions" over the deaths.

and then he kicked Mr. Prykowski, already dead or dying, in the head, said Miss Atkins.

Mr. Watson ordered her, she added, to write an insulting message in blood on the front door with a towel on which the raiders had wiped their hands.

She chose "pig"—a variation of a legend told at the scene of an earlier Topanga Canyon murder also attributed to the Manson "family."

The three rejoined Mrs. Kasabian and returned to the hippie cult's encampment at the time, the Spahn ranch in suburban Chatsworth, taking with them a small amount of cash from the mansion.

Mr. Manson, said Miss Atkins, admonished them for their sloppiness, and agreed to accompany them the next night on a murderous foray designed to prevent the band from losing its "nerve."

Seven left the Spahn ranch in a single car for Los Angeles: Mr. Manson, who refers to himself variously as "Jesus," "God" and "Saturn," Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins, Miss Krenwinkel, Mrs. Kasabian, Miss Leslie Sanson, about 20, and Steve Grogan, 22.

Mr. Grogan, also known as Clem, Garth or Gary Tufts, was arrested in October, when he was arrested in a drive-by shooting, when Mr. Manson and his clan were seized on auto-theft charges at their Death Valley commune. He has been transferred to a Los Angeles jail.

Miss Sanson, one of the many other young women reportedly under Mr. Manson's "spell," was arrested in October, too, and returned here from Inyo County, Calif., last week as a material witness in the Tate and LaBianca murders.

The LaBianca residence was a third choice of the raiders on Aug. 10. The raiders' car stopped outside a home in another neighborhood, Mr. Manson looked in the window and saw pictures of children on a table. He did not want to take victims in a residence occupied by children, Miss Atkins said.

She said she was sleeping when the car stopped at a second house and claimed she did not know why Mr. Manson avoided it.

Her story went on:

At the LaBianca home, Mr. Manson entered alone and at gunpoint confronted and then tied the couple.

Mr. Manson then emerged from the house and sent Mr. Watson, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Sanson in to kill and rob them. Miss Atkins said, and it is not known what roles each played in the murders there.

However, Miss Atkins said she was told that Miss Krenwinkel stabbed Mr. LaBianca with a carving fork and left it in his stomach.

Mr. Watson returned with a wallet containing credit cards to the car and handed it to Mr. Manson, Miss Atkins said. Then the car drove away, leaving Mr. Watson, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Sanson to hitch-hike back to the Spahn ranch.

Los Angeles Times

Indictments Expected

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Grand jury hearings into the Tate murders are expected to conclude here tomorrow with the return of murder indictments against Mr. Manson and six of his followers.

The district attorney's office has said it is asking for seven murder charges and a collective charge of conspiracy to murder against all the defendants.

The transcript of the grand jury hearing will contain the account by Miss Atkins, who may be offered immunity to testify against her former hippie-commune companions when they come to trial three or four months from now.

Police originally said immunity was not being considered, but Mr. Bugliosi, after Friday's hearings, said his office was considering the immunity question.

Paris Newsman Killed By Rocket in Vietnam

SAIGON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A correspondent for the French news agency Agence France-Presse, Alain Saint-Paul, was killed today near the Duc Lap special forces camp, 125 miles northeast of Saigon.

A spokesman for AFP in Saigon said Mr. Saint-Paul, 28, was killed by shrapnel when a North Vietnamese rocket landed next to him in a trench at a defensive outpost known as The Volcano, about three miles from the Cambodian border. Mr. Saint-Paul was the 224 civilian correspondent since 1965.

A revised set of regulations governing military operations in populated areas was issued to all commanders in March of this year. It specifies that American troops in the field are to "avoid all use of unnecessary force and the indiscriminate employment of weapons that will lead to non-combatant casualties."

It goes on to say that "commanders at all echelons are to establish a balance between the force and weapons necessary to establish their missions and the

But Public Statement Is Avoided Saigon Panel Agrees on GI Atroc

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (NYT)—A fact-finding committee of the South Vietnamese House of Representatives has concluded that American troops needlessly killed a large number of men, women and children in My Lai on March 16, 1968, according to committee sources.

In its report to the lower house, due to be presented in a week or 10 days, the five-member investigating group plans to state only that the number of victims was higher than the government announced last month. In a communiqué, the government declared on Nov. 22 that the total number of dead in My Lai amounted to 125 Viet Cong and 20 civilians.

Privately, however, the deputies say that they accept the estimate of Capt. Tran Ngoc Tan, district chief at the time of the incident, that 450 to 500 persons were killed.

The deputies also disagree with the government on the crucial point of whether the victims were killed by aerial bombardment and artillery shelling or by point-blank, small-arms fire. The deputies accept the latter view, affirmed by most Vietnamese and American witnesses, and reject the government contention.

More Than One Village

According to information gathered by the House panel, the largest number of dead, contrary to what had been previously assumed, occurred not in the hamlet of Tu Cuc but in a section of My Lai village known as Co Luy, about two miles west of Tu Cuc near the South China Sea.

The figure of about 145 dead, contained in the government statement, may be accurate for Tu Cuc alone, the House investigators suggest, but the total reaches 450 to 500 if the Co Luy toll is added.

Co Luy, according to persons familiar with the region, was a prosperous hamlet whose inhabitants fished and grew rice for a living. Like most of the many hamlets that made up My Lai, Co Luy was razed by American troops.

The deputies softened their conclusions for submission to the House, according to the sources, because of fear that public disclosure by Vietnamese officials that they believe a massacre occurred would be of great propaganda value to the Communists and cause seriously trouble relations between the United States and South Vietnam.

The deputies reached their conclusion reluctantly after three days of mostly private interrogation of witnesses, local officials and knowledgeable public figures in and around Quang Ngai, the provincial capital, a few miles from My Lai.

Well-placed observers attribute great importance to the deputies' findings for two reasons:

One is that four of the five representatives come from Quang Ngai province and have access to the best information available in the region. Second, the House panel, unlike the Senate investigators who visited Quang Ngai at the same time, is considered close to the government and, therefore, would be thought more likely to reach conclusions in line with the announced government view.

U.S. intelligence experts believe the Communists may attempt to launch another drive within two weeks.

They expect it to consist mostly of rocket attacks and limited ground assaults.

Both the allies and the North Vietnamese have declared ceasefires for the holidays. The allies say they will observe 24-hour truces at Christmas and New Year's. The Communists have declared three-day truces for both holidays.

Communist gunners shelled 36 allied positions last night, wounding eight Americans.

U.S. B-52 bombers flew six missions yesterday, blasting suspected Communist base camps and positions ranging from 125 miles south-

The Senate team of three was led by Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Defense Committee, who is an avowed opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu's government. Observers have attributed political motives to Sen. Don's inquiry that do not apply to the House group.

The senators reached a conclusion as the deputies that the great majority of killed around My Lai were of a massacre but have that they have no way of knowing the number of dead. The like the deputies, have, caused their findings in

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Stennis Asks Nixon to Na Panel on Alleged Massac

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial on charges of murdering 100 civilians at My Lai. He said, "It has been too much already."

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado said other television show news stories and some statements about the My Lai had been "highly irre."

He did not fault all news but said "there were a number of I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem."

Whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in view of publicity on the case.

Mr. Resor said he was "completely confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

Sen.

Justice Appoints Panel to Oversee Judges' Ethics

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Justice Warren E. Burger announced today that he had appointed a panel of seven judges to oversee the ethics of the federal judiciary.

The panel will be available, according to Justice Burger's announcement, to advise on various off-bench activities of the judges, such as teaching, lecturing and writing assignments or service on charitable or educational boards.

The chief justice said that both committees would serve about a year, until the American Bar Association completed its study of the canons of judicial ethics and the Judicial Conference completed a study of any revision in the canons.

Alternatives Noted

Justice Burger's statement said that any revisions adopted by the Bar Association could be adopted by the judges' group "either in toto or with the special provisions applicable to federal judges alone."

The Judicial Conference has no authority over Supreme Court members. A spokesman for the court said that its members would not be subject to the two review committees appointed by Justice Burger.

A controversy over financial and other out-of-court activities of federal judges arose in recent months from inquiries into the backgrounds of two men nominated to Supreme Court posts.

Former Justice Abe Fortas resigned from the court last May, after inquiries into his relationship with Louis E. Wolfson, the financier who is serving a one-year prison sentence for selling unregistered securities. Justice Fortas had been nominated by President Lyndon B. Johnson to become chief justice, but the nomination was withdrawn amid debate over Justice Fortas's qualifications.

Two weeks ago the Senate rejected President Nixon's nomination of a federal appeals judge, Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., to the Supreme Court, after his financial dealings had become the subject of another controversy over judicial ethics.

In his announcement, Justice Burger, who leads the judicial conference, said that the new panel on judicial finances would report directly to the conference on "any problems that appear to be in conflict with accepted judicial standards."

His members will be Edward A. Tamm, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; Alfred A. Cavalieri, chief judge of the District Court in Denver; and Frank M. Johnson Jr., chief judge of the District Court in Montgomery, Ala.

80 a Week Set to Pay Steelworkers Lost Jobs by Trade Act

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—The steelworkers' union filed today a petition for an order compelling the U.S. Steel Corp. to pay \$80 a week to each worker who lost his job because of the trade act.

The union's petition is the first time a petition has been filed by the union claiming benefits under the seven-year-old law.

The steelworkers' union filed three petitions on behalf of workers at U.S. Steel Corp. plants. The decision by the commission ruling favorably on the union's petition came in November, but final action was delayed pending a review by the Department of Labor.

Mr. Bernstein said that the commission's favorable ruling is "a trail-blazing one" because it officially acknowledges, for the first time, that workers can be made unemployed by foreign competition.

He added, "Now that the government has formally recognized the new principle, jobless employees who are the victims of free-world trade in steel and in other industries may now be compensated more liberally and for longer periods than they ever have in the past."

The adjustment allowances are retroactive, so most of the workers will get more than \$80 a week since they have been out of work for several months already.

There are no firm figures on how many workers across the country could claim such benefits, nor how many would actually be ruled eligible for them by the Tariff Commission.

But one labor source said that the number runs "well into the thousands, and perhaps far more than that, already, and in the future the number will increase substantially."

© Los Angeles Times

Court Sentences 'Village' Slayer

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Another chapter in the East Village slaying of Linda Pitts and her hippie friend, James L. (Groovy) Hutchinson, was written here Friday in State Supreme Court.

Thomas Dennis, a 27-year-old drifter from Philadelphia, was sentenced to an indefinite prison term not to exceed 15 years. He had pleaded guilty on Sept. 2 to first-degree manslaughter in the death of Hutchinson, a 31-year-old narcotics dealer from Central Falls, R. I.

Donald Ramsey, 28, a co-defendant, pleaded guilty on Nov. 5 to one count of murder in the blind-slaying of the 19-year-old girl in a tenement basement on Oct. 8, 1967. Justice Davidson sentenced him on Nov. 26 to 15 years to life imprisonment.

N.Y. Narcotics Raid

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP).—Police investigating an alleged international dope smuggling ring, swooped down on four South American suspects and confiscated an estimated \$10 million in uncut heroin and cocaine at a Manhattan hotel yesterday.



BARE, UN, BACKED—A young man dances among the throng that packed itself into a pop and rock music festival headlined by the Rolling Stones at Tracy, Calif.

4 Die, 4 Born as 300,000 Dig Free Music

TRACY, Calif., Dec. 7 (AP).—An estimated 300,000 young people from all over the West converged in a hilly pasture yesterday to hear a day-long, free rock concert. At least four people died during the show, while four babies were born.

They came to the Altamont Speedway, 50 miles east of San Francisco, to hear the Rolling Stones, famous British rock ensemble, winding up a highly successful tour of the United States, and West Coast groups.

The crowd—many long-haired and bearded, most good-natured—found itself jammed in traffic well before dawn, and thousands walked many miles to get here.

A Red Cross spokesman reported that four babies were born at the concert scene when their mothers went into early labor. The mothers and children were reported taken by ambulance to nearby hospitals.

An unidentified woman reported suffering a "bad trip" on LSD was taken to a hospital by helicopter, while hundreds of others were treated at the scene, many for drug overdoses, by 19 doctors and six psychiatrists hired by the Rolling Stones, the spokesman said.

Four of the medical units sent out for thurizone, a sedative said to mitigate the effects of a "bad trip."

One man was stabbed to death after he pulled a gun during a scuffle with a group of Hell's Angels, a motorcycle club, a special policeman said. There were no immediate arrests.

Generally, however, there was little violence, few arrests, and much dancing, flowers, kissing and cheering.

The free concert, featuring 19 rock groups like the Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful

Dead, was "a gift for Christmas and Hanukkah" from the Rolling Stones, said a spokesman.

The concert was moved to a racing-car speedway here after earlier attempts to hold it at San Francisco's Golden Gate Park and at another race track fell through.

"We had to stick with Saturday because we already had kids on the way here from all over the West," said attorney Melvin Belli, who helped arrange the site here.

The throng started arriving late Friday night, sleeping either in their cars or on the ground in sleeping bags around campfires in the chilly weather.

Two or three young men wandered nude through the crowd as the concert began after lunch yesterday afternoon. No one paid them the slightest attention.

By the time the Stones had come on stage it was getting dark. Couples were dancing on the grass, some naked, and wine, marijuana and other mind-altering drugs sold freely at the site—were being passed from hand to hand.

Jagger Disgusted
TRACY, Calif., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Mike Jagger, the Rolling Stones leader, today was described by one of his retinue as being disgusted and ashamed at some of the "sick people" he encountered at the rock festival.

Mr. Jagger, according to Stones road manager Ron Schneider, gave vent to his feelings after a shaggy-haired youth lunged towards him and struck him on the head, shouting: "I hate you, Jagger!"

Defense Cuts Will Be Felt In Fiscal '70

Pentagon Explains House Action's Effect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Pentagon disclosed today that the \$5.3 billion in cuts from its appropriation request made by a House committee would not affect the level of defense spending this year.

Deputy Controller Clifford J. Miller told newsmen that actual spending cuts will fall within the \$3 billion in savings Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has ordered and that the real effect of the cuts would come in restricting the Pentagon's ability to contract for future weapons programs and other projects.

He also said that the cost of fighting in Vietnam was expected to decrease \$5.6 billion, from \$38.8 billion in the fiscal year 1969 to \$33.2 billion in fiscal 1970.

But he warned that defense spending would decrease only from \$78.6 billion last year to \$77 billion this fiscal year because of a \$2.1 billion pay raise and other costs.

Mr. Miller explained that the \$5.3 billion in cuts was made in appropriations that included new obligations authority as well as funds for spending.

In a long-range procurement program, the actual spending in the first year might be only a fraction of the final cost of the item.

Thus a \$2 billion cut in an aircraft system might result in a spending cut of merely \$100 million the first year. However, its effect would be felt in future years and in the Pentagon's dealings with contractors.

Mr. Miller said that Secretary Laird had to cut \$8.6 billion in obligations authority to achieve his spending reduction of \$4.1 billion in the Johnson budget, or \$3 billion in the revised Nixon budget.

He said there were some areas where the House committee cuts differed from the cuts made or suggested by Mr. Laird, primarily in military research and development.

Mr. Miller said the \$2.1 billion pay raise was not a debatable matter and would actually cost approximately \$2.5 billion.

He added that the reduced cost of Vietnam would be achieved with troop levels existing after the second phase of the President's withdrawal plan. Further withdrawals on the current scale would not reduce the war cost much more, Mr. Miller said, because the costs of transport and logistics would remain the major portion of the expenditure.

And judges are getting tougher in their crackdown on youths who refuse induction.

Assistant Attorney General Will R. Wilson said in an interview that the nation's courts and federal prosecutors are being burdened with case loads swollen by youth opposed to the Vietnam war.

At present, he said, prosecutions are being initiated against more than 400 young men each month. This is about the number for an entire year only three years ago.

Mr. Wilson said 1,839 young men were prosecuted for draft violations during the first six months of 1969, and 915 were convicted. Most of the remainder, he said, chose to go into the armed forces, and charges were dropped.

Mr. Wilson said prosecutions totaled fewer than 300 for each year between 1960 and 1965.

During the 1969 fiscal year—extending from July 1968 through June 1969—3,455 young men were prosecuted, he said, and the number continues to grow.

This represents the largest total since 1945, when military manpower reached a World War II peak of more than 12 million in the armed services.

Now, less than a third that many are in the fighting forces, with only 480,000 in Vietnam.

Mr. Wilson noted that convictions

Cuba Executes 4 'Infiltrators'

MIAMI, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Cuban government announced today that four Cuban exiles, described as "infiltrators" from the United States, have been executed by a firing squad.

The announcement, broadcast by the Havana radio, said the four were part of a group of "ten enemy agents who, coming from the United States infiltrated" Cuba last May 3 near Guantanamo, Oriente Province.

It added that a revolutionary tribunal, which passed death sentences on the four, gave 20-year prison sentences to three members of the group.

Havana said the seven were captured shortly after landing in Cuba, following a clash with military forces in which the remaining three "infiltrators" were killed.

Pentagon Promises to Obey Non-Military Research Ban

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Defense Department has bowed to Sen. Mike Mansfield's insistence that it enforce the ban on non-military research that Congress wrote into law this fall.

The Senate majority leader made public yesterday a letter from Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, promising that the Pentagon would spend for research only money that had "a direct, apparent and clearly documented relationship to one or more specifically identified military functions or operations."

Mr. Packard also informed the Montana Democrat that the Defense Department had invited the National Academy of Sciences to examine all borderline research projects to determine whether they might be remote enough from a military purpose to come under the congressional ban.

Life last month, Sen. Mansfield threatened to hold up the defense appropriation bill when it reaches the floor later this month until the Pentagon provided "a clear accounting" of its \$1.1 billion applied research budget.

Stated for Action
The defense appropriation bill is scheduled for floor action in the House this week and in the Senate later this month. The largest single money bill before Congress, it was reduced from a Pentagon request of \$75.5 billion to \$69.9 billion by the House Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Mansfield was provoked because Dr. John S. Foster Jr., the Defense Department's director of research and engineering, had written Sen. J. William Fulbright that the new research control law would not "entail any new type of review or selection" by the Pentagon.

Mr. Packard informed Sen. Mansfield in his letter, written last Tuesday, that he had "discussed" the issue in detail with Dr. Foster and that Dr. Foster "shares with me a deep conviction that the law is being completely and fully implemented."

Continuing Effort
While he praised Mr. Packard's guarantees of compliance with the new law as "most positive and encouraging," Sen. Mansfield indicated that he intended to seek continued assurance that the Pentagon was eliminating research projects with no apparent military function.

Sen. Mansfield revealed that he had asked Controller General Elmer B. Staats to prepare guidelines on how the new restriction on Pentagon research could be applied, with a preliminary report

and the length of sentences are on the increase, and that the average penalty imposed on violators was 32.1 months in 1967, compared to 27.3 in 1966. Advance estimates indicate a still higher figure this year, he added.

"The judges are getting tougher," Mr. Wilson said.

In 1945 there were 2,800 convictions for draft-law violations. During the Korean war, with approximately 3.5 million men in the armed forces—about the same as now—there were only 426 convictions in 1954 and 345 in 1953.

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source firm located at the Diamond Center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
Diamond Center
51, boulevard de la Woluwe
Antwerp - Belgium
tel. 31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the perfect gift for your children:

mon

dictionnaire

FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS
ANGLAIS-FRANÇAIS

en couleurs

LAROUSSE

For young beginners in both languages, an album profusely illustrated, including 1,800 entries carefully selected for each language (with pronunciation), synopses adding up to 1,200 extra words, and 3,500 idiomatic sentences. 1 volume (9 3/4 x 11 3/4 ins.), 132 pages: Fr. 29.

BOOKSELLERS or LAROUSSE
18, rue du Montparnasse, Paris 6e

U.S. Sentries (With Slingshot) Guard Policy Shift Before SALT

Rat-Infested German Camp Site

GUNTHERSBUM, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP).—For the last three years U.S. Army sentries have been guarding the ruins of an abandoned military camp near here armed with a slingshot and two rat traps.

The Army says sentries at the former training site on the Rhine are there to keep vandals away and prevent wanderers from injuring themselves. There's little left to vandalize beyond moldered firewood, however.

The camp's sole occupants are big, brown river rats. The soldiers themselves seem a little incredulous at the assignment. "They just brought us out here and said guard it," Pfc. Dennis Walker, 18, of Oklahoma City, told a newsmen. "But they didn't give us any special orders or weapons."

Spec. 4 Roy Richardson, 18, of O'Fallon, Ill., said the only intruders so far have been the rats.

"It's a regular herd of them. They've worn a path from the latrine to what used to be the septic tank," he said. "We have the two traps in the latrine, but it wouldn't do any good to set them. The rats are bigger than the traps."

An Army spokesman, who described the camp as being "in a state of disrepair," said plans are being made to raze it.

Big Four Envoys at UN Meet Again on Mideast Problems

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (WP).—The "Big Four" ambassadors held their 17th meeting on the Middle East yesterday but did not amplify their communiqué issued Tuesday when the talks resumed. They will meet again Tuesday afternoon with Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik as the host at the Soviet Mission in Manhattan.

It was understood in advance that yesterday's two-hour session at the apartment of French Ambassador Armand Berard was likely to be limited to further exploration of previously defined positions.

EEC Ministers Back Five-Year Euratom Program

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The future of the Common Market's nuclear research organization, Euratom, threatened with the axe for the last two years, has brightened following a ministerial reprieve yesterday.

Science ministers of the six European Economic Community countries agreed after an eight-hour meeting Friday night to draw up a five-year program extending Euratom's activities to non-nuclear projects and carrying out research on contract for private organizations.

The decision reflected the new spirit of political cooperation that emerged from the summit talks at The Hague and a switch in France's attitude toward the organization.

Euratom, set up in 1958 to enable Europe to reduce the nuclear gap with the United States and the Soviet Union, has been without a long-term program since 1957.

U.S. Develops Flexible Stance On Verifying A-Arms' Pact

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—The United States is ready with a newly flexible position on verifying nuclear arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, to overcome the long barrier of fear about the clandestine cheating, according to informed sources.

American strategists agreed before the U.S.-Soviet talks at Helsinki began on Nov. 17 that the United States can now risk relying considerably on its own means for detecting if nuclear weapons are being produced and tested on foreign soil.

The result is a major reduction in previous American insistence for "on-site" inspection of any arms control agreement, which means putting foreign inspectors on U.S. or Soviet territory.

This shift in concept is technical and complex. But it is also critical in terms of prospects for achieving either formal or tacit agreement with the Soviet Union. It bears vitally on later stages of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

At Helsinki Friday, the two nations held the seventh meeting of their preliminary talks, which are limited to preparing an agenda. After a 90-minute meeting, the U.S. and Soviet delegations lunched together at a Helsinki restaurant, this time with Gerard C. Smith, chief U.S. negotiator, as the host. These talks are expected to run ten days to two weeks, longer.

Grinding Negotiations Throughout the grinding, post-WW II negotiations on disarmament and arms control, the Soviet Union, with its closed society, has spurned various American proposals for using foreign inspectors to inspect and verify compliance with any agreement, balking either at the number of inspections or the concept. The Russians in recent years have insisted that "national means of inspection"—a nation's own surveillance and intelligence-gathering resources—are adequate for the purpose.

The argument has been a major propaganda foothold. The United States has used it to belabor the Soviet Union as the defender of secrecy. Inside the American bureaucracy, opponents of arms control also have used the argument against advocates, but insisting that the demand for "on-site" inspection was the ultimate test of the validity of any agreement with the Soviet Union.

For years, advocates of arms control have argued, usually unsuccessfully, inside the government, that the United States could safely pare down, or even forego, its demand to put inspectors on Soviet territory, in return for agreements whose value would greatly outweigh the risk of cheating involved in them.

During these years, the "national means" of detection increased dramatically. "Spy in the sky" satellites, taking photographs from space with amazing, progressively improving precision, have been the biggest scientific breakthrough, along with improved means of seismic monitoring and other intelligence devices.

Breakthrough by Nixon In the Nixon administration, a bureaucratic breakthrough was achieved by setting aside opposing theoretical arguments. Instead, strategists concentrated on the margins of risk and of safety involved in verifying how much clandestine cheating there could be in controlling each weapons system.

The result was that nine options were selected, or seven basic options and two variations on them, of arms control combinations that the United States could bargain upon. They are still secret, but this decision, it was said, can cut through a head-on negotiating struggle about on-site inspection that could have tied up the SALT talks for two years.

Some earlier accounts of this decision have described it as U.S. readiness to forgo all on-site inspection. Informed sources report that this description is incorrect. What has been produced instead, it is said, is a much more flexible U.S. position but not a complete relinquishing of the on-site inspection idea. For some kinds of nuclear weapons control, the United States is said to be prepared to forego any on-site inspection. On other weapons, it was learned, there could be an option that might require some foreign inspection.

Remove the Roof For example, the range of nuclear weapons includes not only missiles or anti-missile missiles, but such weapons as nuclear Polaris-type submarines.

In the case of checking on production of nuclear missile submarines beyond an agreed U.S.-Soviet level, by illustration, the United States might propose relying on its own means of verification (by satellites, etc.) if there is agreement that submarine construction yards will be susceptible to that verification. This could mean an agreement to remove sheds from construction sheds where subs are being built under cover, to make them visible to aerial or space photography or as an alternative, to permit some on-site inspection.

What helped to produce the internal administration accord to downgrade the previous U.S. spot inspection demand, informed sources said, was a more sophisticated outlook on the problem by many military officials. A greater realization that on-site inspection would also open the United States to observation of some facilities that the American military also wants to keep secret, it was said, helped to bring about a shift in the internal argument.

This does not necessarily guarantee, however, that the arguments now thrashed out in principle inside the government will not recur in some form when the United States and the Soviet Union actually come to grips with specific negotiations. Military officials, in the Soviet Union and in the United States, automatically are more hesitant about risks to secrecy than their civilian counterparts. Nor does it mean that any U.S.-Soviet nuclear agreement will come easily or swiftly.

But the movement achieved so far in adding flexibility to the U.S. bargaining position is regarded by insiders as a shift of great significance.

Kenyans Vote Down 60% of Parliament

By Murray Marder

NAIROBI, Dec. 7 (AP).—Kenyan voters gave their government a face lift this weekend. It was their first chance since independence six years ago to choose members of parliament, and the turnover was running at about 60 percent, with all but 18 of the 156 elected seats decided by this evening.

The slaughtered bulls and served beer at Kisumu's Hippo Point today to celebrate the election of Kenya's first African woman member of parliament.

The woman, Mrs. Grace Nyanjo, has already proven her worth as mayor of Kisumu. She trounced five male opponents and was the only woman among five seeking election to win.

She was elected before becoming mayor, she was active in the Girl Guides, YWCA, Luo Union and child welfare.

Cabinet Members Lose Voters ousted five of 17 elected cabinet ministers and 13 of 19 assistant cabinet ministers.

The government had predicted a turnover of 35 to 40 percent. Voters ignored tribal loyalties, with Luo voting Luo out of office and Kikuyu running against Kikuyus.

More than 1.6 million Kenyans, a roughly half the electorate, voted, and thousands more were turned away when the polls finally closed at midnight last night.

President Jomo Kenyatta, 79, has already accepted the mandate of the ruling Kenya African National Union to run the country for another five years.

His name was not on the ballot because he was unopposed in his home constituency and, with the banning in October of the opposition Kenya People's Union, there was no opposition for the job.

Some 600 candidates, all running on the KANU ticket and pledged to support its party policies, contested the 156 elected seats. Another 13 are filled by presidential appointment.

Eric Portman Is Dead at 66; Stage, Film Actor

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Film and stage actor Eric Portman, 66, died today a few months after a mild heart condition had forced him to retire.

Born Kenneth, Mr. Portman first appeared on the London stage in 1934 and on Broadway in 1938. His first big screen success was in "49th Parallel" in 1941. He also starred in "We Die at Dawn," "The Colditz Story" and "Freud."

He appeared in over 100 plays in London between 1936 and 1947 and scored one of his biggest successes in 1948 as the pathetic schoolmaster in Terence Rattigan's "The Browning Version."

Hugh Oswald Short LINCUMERE, England, Dec. 7 (AP).—The death of Hugh Oswald Short, 87, British aircraft pioneer who helped found the Short Brothers Aircraft firm, has been announced.

Mr. Short's company pioneered twin-engine aircraft, seaplanes, torpedo planes, heavy bombers and flying boats.

He and two brothers formed the firm in 1898. It was the first company in the world to be granted an aircraft manufacturing licence.

Hugh Williams LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Hugh Williams, 66, an actor and author, died today in a London hospital, four days after appearing at the Apollo Theater in his new comedy, "His, Hers and Theirs."

Mr. Williams, who appeared first in a London walk-in in "The Yellow Jacket" in 1922, was admitted to a nursing home Thursday night and underwent surgery Friday and Saturday.

Hugh and Margaret Williams, his wife, wrote a string of London stage successes, including the musical "Charley Girl."

Horst E. Wooten MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Horst E. Wooten, 76, a U.S. broadcasting pioneer who opened his first radio station in Coldwater, Miss., in 1920, was found dead yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.



Princess Maria Pia of Savoy and Prince Michel de Bourbon-Parma arriving at an oriental ball in Paris.

Feathers and Jewels Flash At Baron's Oriental Ball

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Prince Karim Aga Khan played it tactfully cool at Baron de Redé's "Oriental Ball" last Friday.

Reputedly worth his weight in gold, he came in a simple black tunic without a speck of jewelry on. His wife, Princess Salima, also came as herself in a stunning gold and turquoise sari. Asked if he couldn't have done a trifle better, the prince laughed while his wife said: "I find him absolutely sensational."

But the other 400 beautiful people, all posh members of the Tout-Paris, really went to town with the Oriental theme. Brigitte Bardot was more giggles than giggles as a black veiled belly dancer. Odile Furbures was another belly dancer—but without veils or much of anything for that matter. Didi Abreu arrived as Delilah, carrying Samson's head on a platter. The baroness Guy de Rothschild was a colorful orange and gold bedecked Balinese dancer while her husband smartly settled for a tarboosh. Estée Lauder was Princess Czardas and her husband was a good sport Mikado with fierce drooping moustache. Elise Dubonnet was on a Russian deck with a turquoise tiara. Gerald Van der Kemp, with beard, turban and paisley jacket, had the frozen, commanding look of the big-time maharajahs.

Always Perfect Consuelo Crespi, always perfect to the last detail, had stuck an emerald in her painted navel. The handsome Light Brigade officer that nobody could figure out was Henry Bertrand (Vogue director) and the Arabian king who fooled Margot Bory for one solid hour turned out to be Alexander of Yugoslavia.

Henry de Montpezat still looked remarkably French despite his turban, and his wife, Danish Crown Princess Margrethe, could never pass as an Oriental for all her pink veils. In all that glitter of egrets, turbans and tarras it was a riot.

Putting a Head On Your Radio

By Murray Marder

SYDNEY, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The idea came to New Zealand inventor Jim Coyle over a glass of beer: he plunged the leads from a voltmeter into the glass and found enough reaction to power a simple radio.

So he designed a special radio to run on beer and now, The Sydney Sun-Herald Tribune reported today, it is to be imported into Australia from New Zealand, where it is already on sale as an eight-dollar (\$9.12) Christmas gift.

Mr. Coyle—whose brain has been insured for more than one million dollars by his company, Coyle Electronic Industries of Wanganui, North Island—says the stronger the beer the better his radio runs. It gets good reception with lemon juice and vinegar in the fuel cells, he adds, "but it doesn't work too well with spaghetti."

W. German Held As Suspected Spy

By Murray Marder

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—A telephone repairman working for the U.S. Army in West Berlin was arrested on suspicion of being an agent for Communist East Germany, an Army spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman said the man, identified only as Winkler, "had no access to any sensitive information."

Conservatism Exaggerated

New Director of USIA New Look at Aims, Operation

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The United States Information Agency, the voice and image-builder of the country abroad, is taking a fresh look at itself.

Its director, Frank J. Shackles, a former television executive, a personal friend of President Nixon and a self-avowed conservative, is reassessing the 16-year-old agency's role in the context of foreign policy.

The reassessment comes at a time when the administration is confronted with problems of international public opinion stemming from the investigation of the alleged massacre at My Lai, South Vietnam, which the information agency fully publicized, and from the Vietnamese situation in general. The conflict in Southeast Asia is a major focus of the agency's activities.

The director, during long trips throughout the world, has been to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as well as to Africa and Asia—and an intensive familiarization with broadcast, film and printed material as well as with key personnel at home and abroad, is seeking to reshape the agency into what he considers to be a more convincing and "objective" instrument of the government.

Objects to Reviews He considers as premature, however, the sort of outside review that both the Advisory Commission on Information—the USIA's public overseer—and members of Congress have proposed.

An in-depth survey of the agency's activities by The New York Times—including interviews with its leading officials as well as critics within and outside and studies of its printed and broadcast material—suggests that only far-reaching decisions by the administration and Congress can resolve the broad problems of the American propaganda effort throughout the world.

The decision would cover the questions of whether the agency should have its budget expanded—its stands at \$178.6 million this year—to finance more and better broadcasting equipment and other up-to-date facilities; whether it should be closer than it is now to such policy-making centers as the White House and the National Security Council, and whether it should be fused with the State Department again.

The survey's findings also indicate that the charges of Republican partisanship—and of the injection of what is being described as a conservative ideology—may have been somewhat exaggerated.

Senior officials, including Mr. Shackles, freely acknowledge, however, that since the advent of the Nixon administration the agency has sought to balance what are viewed as liberal influences on the distribution of books and periodicals overseas, the content of publications and the character of films.

Mr. Shackles, 44, says that the aim of the effort is to present an objective view of U.S. life and not to purge liberal thought from the agency's output.

Another conclusion, survey is that a good agency's operational harness to the White House is the largest abroad, employing 11,000 of a total of 15,119 employees—and 407 Vietnam Agency officials in the main appear to be engaged in the official stance "supporting the free United States by people in other countries and cultures, and government "on in abroad and its implicit policy."

The agency official Vietnam, and those and Laos as well, as involved in providing a coordination for the agency's psychological operations and the South pacification program. They are part of a be an army of 26, civilians and milit also drawn from the parliament and the C sense Agency—magical-warfare activity out Asia.

During 1969, the agency has been ranging from an im in presenting the Ap slons—450 million p are believed to have Voice of America's o moon landings in 36 reports on the invest My Lai situation.

The voice has n alleged massacres b wide concern both i and abroad" and i comment from the foreign press.

Agency officials, n is the only possible e can credibility is to remark that few if tions would so freely of such incidents.

Biggest Job The USIA has been American publisher of books, buying 2 annually for its ovs sending abroad near books donated by printing millions of eign languages.

It produces maga dished publications languages, distribut des to the world i exhibits, supplies ma vision films and bra a day in 35 langua The effectiveness, fort is extremely dif tre. Letters to the lica, the acceptance networks of USIA printing of agency-p are only a small n impact. Mr. Shack predecessors, believe pathy and understa United States elid measured by extit



MOURNERS—Carrying the coffin of Marshal Voroshilov to its grave in the Kremlin in right, Nikolai Podgorny, Leonid Brezhnev, Ale gin, Andrei Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Andrei

Moscow Mourns Marshal Voroshilov

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP).—Kremlin leaders, the top Soviet military brass and thousands of ordinary Muscovites jammed Red Square under cold, leaden skies yesterday for the funeral ceremony and burial of former President Kliment Y. Voroshilov.

As the open casket rested on display near Lenin's Tomb, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny praised Marshal Voroshilov as a "glorious son of the homeland" to power struggle in 196

interdean
Formerly Dean International Europe

1st class worldwide residence to residence moving

Phone numbers:

Amsterdam	76 04 79
Ankara	17 20 12
Antwerp	31 79 90
Bonn	22 49 49
Bremen	31 05 91
Brussels	17 63 80
Copenhagen	TR 45 61
Frankfurt	72 75 48
Geneva	31 40 00
Glasgow	248 42 34
London	623 59 34
Long Beach	213-4325483
Madrid	204 40 40
Mannheim	1 20 71
Milan	65 01 10
Montreal	(514) 849-11 68
Munich	351 20 61
New York	212 WH 373478
Paris	265 60 62
Rome	47 84 32
Stockholm	53 41 50
Verona	50 52 09
Vienna	82 29 912
Zurich	60 20 00

interdean
Formerly Dean International Europe

Announcing three distinguished new columnists—beginning at once in Newsweek's International Editions.

BALL

George W. Ball, now a New York investment banker, was Under Secretary of State of the U.S. from 1961 to October 1966 and in 1968 served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. As one of the principal voices in the

formulation of U.S. foreign policy under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, he won international respect for his incisiveness of mind and his readiness to challenge sacred cows.

BRZEZINSKI

Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of Columbia University's Research Institute on Communist Affairs, was a member of the Policy Planning Council of the Department of State under the Johnson Administration. A graduate of Harvard and a former member of its faculty, Dr. Brzezinski has

written numerous books and articles covering the whole spectrum of international politics and is generally regarded as one of the most original thinkers now engaged in the study of foreign affairs.

BUNDY

William P. Bundy, at present a visiting professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was Assistant Secretary of State of the U.S. for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1964 to 1969.

A one-time Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Bundy brings to the consideration of international affairs a rare combination of strategic and diplomatic expertise.

Beginning with the issue of December 15, the signed opinions of George Ball, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and William Bundy will appear in Newsweek International at tri-weekly intervals.

Each of the new columnists is an expert on international relations—and has played a significant role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. Each will provide meaningful appraisals of news of special importance to Newsweek International's overseas readers.

The implications of a particular event are not always the same for Newsweek readers in Pittsburgh and Paris, New York and Tokyo. Much of today's news is global in significance, but geography—and a difference in outlook immeasurably greater than miles or flight time—still separates nations and men. Inevitably, some news is of greater immediacy there than here.

The three new columnists are one indication of Newsweek International's continuing concern with providing its readers with an awareness of how America and Americans view the world. But there are other indications as well:

- International Marketplace, a new column of business notes. Based on contributions from Newsweek bureaus in the U.S. and overseas, it is in effect a global marketing *Periscope*® for international executives.

- The International news section has been expanded, enabling Newsweek's editors in New York to examine

stories in even greater detail, and to focus upon news which is of special relevance to an overseas audience. For example, a recent issue of Newsweek U.S. reported on the 747 jets and the new air age their arrival would bring. But all International editions added to this story four columns of exclusive editorial material on the 747—including interviews with airport and airline officials in Europe, the Mideast, and the Far East on the probable worldwide effects of the new aircraft's introduction.

- The covers of Newsweek International's 21 editions are now selected independently from those of Newsweek in the U.S. Often, the covers of the Domestic and International Editions will be the same. But when a news story deserves a priority of attention overseas, that emphasis will be reflected on Newsweek International's cover. Examples: recent International covers have featured the Apollo 12 Astronauts instead of the conflicting aspects of TV news coverage in the U.S.; world student reaction against contemporary society rather than New York's mayoralty campaign; Ho Chi Minh in place of the football Jets' Joe Namath.

By definition, news is change.

These changes in Newsweek International's format and features are not an end to innovation, but another step in the direction of providing a multinational audience with a sense of their world and their newsworthy of that world.

Newsweek International
the world's most quoted international newsweekly

Cast of Characters In Tate Case Grows



PARENT'S PARENTS—Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Parent, the parents of Tate murder victim Steven Parent, arriving to testify in Los Angeles hearing into the mass slayings.



THE SITE—Deputy District Attorneys Aaron Stovitz (left) and Vince Bugliosi display an aerial photograph of the home of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca, victims of the copy-cat day-after-the-Tate murders.



THE INFORMANT—Shelly Joyce Nadell, 31, former cellmate of Susan Atkins, was identified by her lawyer as the informant whose story led to Manson clan probe.



FOUND BODIES—Winifred Chapman, housemaid at the home of Sharon Tate, who found the bodies, arriving at hearing.

Charles Manson: The Life of a 'Family' Man

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (NYT)—"Charlie pulled me up one day out in the desert," Juan Flynn said the other day, recalling a recent conversation with Charles Manson. "There were tears in his eyes and he said: 'Juan, when they catch me, it's going to be like feeding me to the lions. They're going to put me far away because I have no family, no one that will help me.'"

"When I was in jail," Juan continued, quoting his friend, "I noticed the bulls (guards) in there used to keep track of everything—the letters you got, the visitors who remembered you in there. I knew they could do anything to me, because I had nobody."

Not long after that conversation, Charles Manson was caught. The police raided a hideout near Death Valley, where he lived with several dozen youthful followers, and arrested them stealing automobiles and receiving stolen property.

That was in mid-October. Last Monday, the Los Angeles police issued warrants for the arrest of three people, one man and two women, who had belonged to Manson's "family" of wanderers. They were charged with the murder of Sharon Tate, the actress, and four others last Aug. 9, and were under suspicion for at least six other killings in the Los Angeles area.

On Friday, the Los Angeles district attorney asked a grand jury to indict Mr. Manson, who was still in jail on charges stemming from the Death Valley raid, and six of his friends for the Tate murders. Indictments were also requested in the slaying of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca, owners of a grocery chain, who were killed the night after Miss Tate was found dead.

A Silent Man

Mr. Manson is a slight man, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, with dark, shoulder-length hair. For the last two years, he has lived at the center of a band of young drifters, mainly girls, who follow his whims and wishes with almost slavish devotion.

The trail that led Charles Manson to California and to the "family" he never had before is one that includes a searing childhood and a crime-ridden youth.

Mr. Manson was born into loneliness. His mother was a teen-ager in Cincinnati when she became pregnant by one of her many boyfriends, reportedly an Army colonel. Wanting to give her child a name, she married



CHARLES MANSON—As a boy of 14, as he looks today.



William Manson shortly before her son was born on Nov. 11, 1934.

The boy never knew the color of his mother's hair, and the boy was sent to live with his grandmother and a maternal aunt in West Virginia. The aunt was a harsh disciplinarian, he recalled later, and punished him severely when he left his yard to play with other children.

When Manson was 13, his uncle fell ill with tuberculosis and the youngster rejoined his mother in Indianapolis. The woman did not want him and tried to get him placed in a foster home. He had previously lived in several foster homes, including one on a farm, and once told the juvenile authorities that his dream in life was to become a farmer.

Sent to School

When the foster home could not be arranged, his mother sent Manson to the Gibault School in Terre Haute, Ind., a boarding school run by Roman Catholic priests. When his mother could not keep up the payments at Gibault, Manson returned home, but quickly ran away. His mother was frequently drunk, he said, and living with a succession of men. "I didn't want to stay where mother lived in sin," he told juvenile officials in Indianapolis.

At the age of 14, he rented a room and supported himself by delivering messages for Western Union and by petty theft. The robbery of \$9 from a grocery store put him back in the hands of the juvenile authorities. He did not want to go home, he said. Soon it was a moot question. His mother left

town after getting arrested for adultery.

About this time, young Manson came under the attention of the Rev. George Powers, a local priest. "This particular boy seemed very homesick, just craving attention and affection," recalled Father Powers, now an instructor at the New York Theological Seminary. "He looked like an innocent altar boy, and he was so ashamed of his mother."

'Beautiful Kid'

Father Powers arranged for Manson to be sent to Boys Town near Omaha, and the Indianapolis newspaper ran a story. "He won everybody over," the priest said. "The juvenile court judge was completely taken with his personality. He had an ability beyond his years to present himself, he was a beautiful kid for his age."

Manson arrived in Boys Town in March of 1949. Four days later, he ran away and stole a motor scooter, then a car. He was arrested while robbing a grocery store in Peoria, Ill., and sent back to Indianapolis. Officials there, puzzled and frustrated, sent him to reform school in Plainfield, Ind.

For the next five years, Manson was in and out of institutions. In 1954, he returned to West Virginia where his grandmother and aunt lived, and married Rosemary Jean Willis on Jan. 17, 1955. Some reports indicate that they had a son, and, that by the time the child was born, Manson was in jail in California for transporting stolen vehicles.

When he was released in September, 1958, his wife had already divorced him. He was arrested several times for theft,

forgery and probation violations. In 1960, he was arrested for violating the White Slave Traffic Act in Laredo, Texas, and, when he was returned to Los Angeles, he was sentenced to 10 years in jail for check forgery and probation violations.

During his stay at McNeil Island Penitentiary in Washington State, Manson took up new interests: music, philosophy, and astrology, a pseudo-religious cult then becoming popular on the West Coast.

Charles Manson started a new life after his release on March 21, 1967. He headed for the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco, where the hippie movement was centered. Soon he started exercising what appeared to be enormous power over women and his clan began to grow.

About a year later Manson and his "family" piled into an old school bus and headed south for Los Angeles.

Family Membership

The group stayed in various borrowed accommodations for a while and then settled at the Spahn Ranch, an old Western movie set and riding stable in the Santa Susana Mountains about 30 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles.

While the membership of the "family" shifted constantly, it generally consisted of about 12 girls and six boys living an idyllic life of easy sex (several girls had babies that members of the family delivered themselves), plentiful marijuana (but few hard drugs), and such projects as converting the "Longhorn Saloon" on the movie set into communal sleeping quarters.

What attracted people to Manson's family? He found lonely outcasts like himself and they gave each other the affection they had always sought and seldom found. "That's all there is, man," Manson often told friends. "If you don't have someone to love you, you don't have anything."

Attorneys for several of the defendants in the Tate murders contend that Manson had a "hypnotic effect" on his followers, but his friends tend to scoff at the theory. "It's not hypnotism," said one, "It's making good love to the girls."

"He gave off a lot of magic," said one of his girls. "Everyone was always so happy around him," and another said: "He's got the look that he needs to be mothered."

GOP Strategy Shaping Up

The Most Popular Man in Dixie, No Joke

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS (NYT)—The Agnew jokes are being replaced in the South by bumper stickers saying, "Spiro Is My Hero."

Six weeks ago, people down here were chuckling over such lines as "Mickey Mouse has quit wearing his Spiro Agnew wrist watch." They are not laughing any more.

A popular Democrat from Arkansas said yesterday, "It used to be that at a Democratic meeting of any kind, you were safe to lead off with a Spiro Agnew joke. But no longer."

Vice-President Agnew is suddenly the most talked about man in Dixie, and the talk is overwhelmingly favorable.

Southern Democrats, from Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee on the left to former Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama on the right, are taking him with utmost seriousness.

The Agnew Threat

For Mr. Wallace the Agnew threat is awesome. The vice-president is cutting seriously into Mr. Wallace's base of strength in the South. Many observers believe that Mr. Agnew's Southern popularity may have surpassed Mr. Wallace's.

For loyalist Democrats, the vice-president is the cutting edge of the Republican threat that could eventually cause the once solidly Democratic South to become not just a two-party region, but predominantly Republican.

Republicans will sit in the governor's offices of three states of the Confederate 11—Arkansas, Florida and Virginia, after Linwood Holton is inaugurated in Virginia next year. The party has four Southern senators, and 36 of the region's 108 congressmen are Republicans.

Reaching into the grass roots, the party has more than 250 members of state legislatures and uncounted hundreds of city and county officials across the South.

A survey of the GOP's Southern strength by correspondents of The New York Times during the last month indicates that the Republican party has a sound foundation to build on if the Nixon Administration is at all serious in its much-discussed "Southern strategy."

In state after state, the Republicans were found to be better organized than the Democrats and about as well-heeled. From El Paso to Richmond, there is hardly a Southern district left where the disorganized and dispirited Democrats are a match for the Republicans in partisan enthusiasm.

The study showed that, contrary to a suspicion by Northern liberals, the Southern Republican party is not basing its expansion solely or even primarily on the Wallace brand of race exploitation.

Diverse as Dixie

The party is as diverse as Dixie and Dixie has always been more complex than some Northerners thought. If the new



CLOSE—President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew.

Southern GOP were searching for a human symbol, it would be hard put to choose between Sen. Strom Thurmond, the South Carolina conservative, and Rep. George Bush, the young moderate from Texas.

This weekend the Republican party chairman and other officers from across the South gathered here to discuss organization and issues, and brought with them about 1,000 party workers.

Mr. Agnew was the main speaker. He said to a resounding cheer that the conference was three times larger than any other regional party conference held this year.

Other national party leaders here included Postmaster General Winton P. Boyer, Rogers C. B. Morton, the national chairman, and Harry S. Dent, special counsel to the President. Mr. Dent is the South Carolinian who, rightly or wrongly, gets much of the credit for the President's much-denied "Southern strategy."

The President flew to Fayetteville, Ark., today to attend the football game between the Universities of Texas and Arkansas, the first and second-rated teams in the nation.

Whether by strategy or accident, the Nixon Administration has showered attention on the South this year. Cabinet and sub-cabinet officials have made dozens of visits and the President has been to the region three times. If his visit to attend the Kentucky Derby is counted.

A state Republican chairman remarked yesterday, "A little attention to the South goes a long way."

Cheers for Nixon

Even the bluntly anti-Nixon Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock said editorially this week that "any president who plans to fly to Fayetteville for the Arkansas-Texas game can't be all bad."

Mr. Agnew's soaring popularity in the South can be traced directly to his recent speeches denouncing anti-war demonstrators, the television networks and the press.

His speech against "impudent snobs," which began the series, was made in New Orleans on Oct. 19.

Mr. Wallace indirectly acknowledged the Agnew inroads with a wry comment on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet The Press" recently.

"I wish I had copyrighted my speeches," he said. "I would be drawing immense royalties from Mr. Nixon and especially Mr. Agnew."

Texas for Agnew

Southern Democrats now speak out against Mr. Agnew at their peril. Some speak openly for him, as Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana did last week when he said he agreed with the vice-president's criticism of the television networks.

A Texas party official, noting

that Mr. Agnew sought for speakers at Houston, Texas, Dallas, Fort Worth, said, "the leaders are saying what Nixon says."

There is a growing feeling that Mr. Agnew is more popular than among Southerners.

Clarke Reed, chairman of the Mississippi party, said he told him recently, "I vote for Agnew." Mr. Reed asked the man, "Why Nixon?" and he replied, "I've got to vote for him for Agnew."

Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee is up for re-election and the Republican looking for a strong force for him. Mr. Agnew, Gore once called "the greatest disaster, second only to the Tennessee and campaign Sen. Gore."

The Republicans are not only well organized all the Southern states, but they are also selective. They are concentrating first on the growing middle class in the hill country to the 19th century.

Only in the rural of the "Black Belt" with Negroes and "Dixie" live, are the Republicans slowly.

For example, North Carolina has increased its population from 2,470,000 in 1950 to 2,840,000 in 1960. It is a decline in registration from 1,199,000 in 1950 to 1,115,432 in 1960. This switch is attributed to Republican organization to the precinct level.

The Republican Mr. Agnew's is aimed moderate audience Wallace and the Democrats have to served. If it contains it is usually camouflage Northern manner.

The Republicans are to shock the once-Democrats with their ability. The Arkansas computers that report a file on about 500,000.

Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are much over the long-range Mr. Wallace. A report that the Wallace in Tennessee is a state of mind than party.

The Democrats are over the Republic however. Robert S. V. Democratic chairman, has appointed member committee to Democrats' weakness.

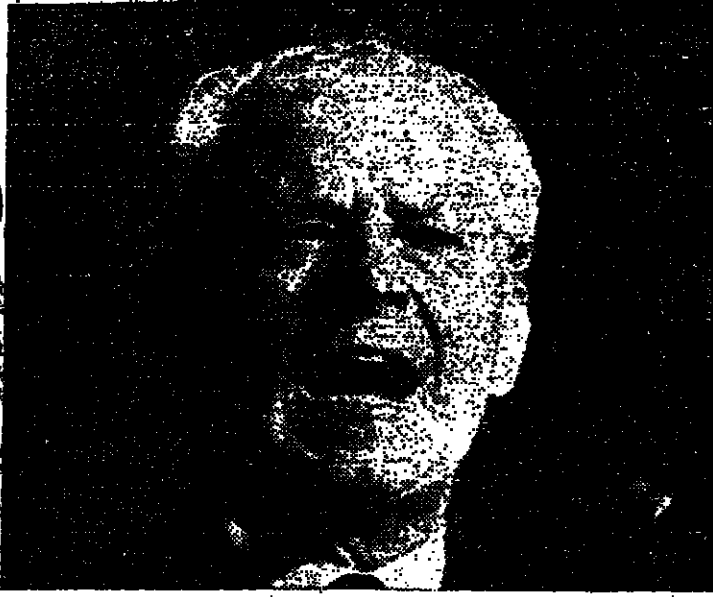
Money becomes less important for the Republic year. Mr. Holton spent more than \$600,000 the Virginia governor this year. He had on to spend when he first the office in 1965.

Useful Addresses in Europe

AUSTRIA	FRANCE	FRANCE	ITALY
VIENNA — SERVICES WHERE ELSE NOT VIENNA For your next Congress, Convention or Meeting. For more information, please contact the Vienna Convention Bureau, Stadions 5-6, Vienna 1, Austria. Tel.: 43 1 58 05.	PARIS — RESTAURANTS BLANC 67, rue Montmartre (near Chateaudun). Polite-Bergerie (TRU). "Bastion of tradition" (LH 7/12/69). DAQUENOT APPLI PIER Char. broil 10 to 15 baked pot. soup cream. Yorkshire pudding, onion-rings. AU BOUF FUMÉ 12, rue Linné-S. 835-53-33	TOURS-31 — BARS & NIGHTCLUBS LA PAIX Fashionable "SUPER" NIGHTCLUB. 31, rue de la Paix. Cocktails from 6 to 8 p.m. Dinner show & dance till 4 a.m. Original attractions.	ROME — FESTIVE SINFONIA Make-up care English spoken.
HUNGARY Weekend bus trips to BUDAPEST from 215.— Round changes. Single incl. full board. 24 hr. Curative spa. 2-week stay-treatment from 525.— Visa within 24 hours. Bookings, rent-car, tickets and information at 10522 234545 BUREAU, Vienna 1, Kärntnerstrasse 25. Tel.: 52-42-06, 52-42-70.	PARIS — RESTAURANTS LA LOUISIANE ONLY AIRPORT — Phone: 725-40-00. Business lunches — Dinner. LE ROLLON Gastron. Rest. Restaurant. Discotheque Monu F. 20 & 22, St. Cloud. Parking 500, Carnot. 504-30-22.	GERMANY DUSSELDORF BARS & NIGHTCLUBS Please pay a visit to Old Times Club. Flingers 14. Gentlemen's Overalls Inn. FRANKFURT/MAIN SHOPPING Essential am. Kalskopf, A. Gilbert, Frydenberg. 10. Recent china & crystal. Visit or write for catalog. Mail orders at.	LEBANON BEIRUT — Packing, Air-Ries Shipments. Travel Service. Contact BEIRUT P.O. Box 1374, Cable: COBE. BEIRUT. Tel.: 231451.
VIENNA — RESTAURANTS Restaurant HOTEL BRISTOL, opposite Opera. First class. Tel.: 52-45-23.	PARIS — SHOPPING BENLUX. TAX-FREE SHOP 277 Rue Saint-Henri (near Rue Royale). FURNITURE, BAGS, GLOVES. SPECIAL MAIL ORDER SERVICE. FOR KWAS AT AIRPORT DISCOUNT. ASK FOR OUR CATALOGUE. Tel.: 078-58-21.	FRANKFURT — RESTAURANTS BAUCKENKELLER One of the leading Res. in Europe. From 6 p.m. Closed Sundays.	SPAIN MADEIR — NAYTE HOSPITAL, General. Tel.: 358 02-14, 358 70-38.
	PARIS — RESTAURANTS ANNAPURNA 32 Rue de Sèvres. Tel.: 17-14. Cl. Scl. The Only Indian Restaurant in Paris. Tapas, Curry, Vegetarian menu.	MUNICH — SHOPPING STRASBURG Residence 19-20. International selection: China, Crystal, Silver, Rosenthal, Hummel, Copeland. Xmas-plates, Mail-order.	SWITZERLAND GENEVA — DAVIDOFF 49 Rue du Marché. Tel.: 231-13.
	PARIS — RESTAURANTS AUBERGE DU PERE LOUIS Barbecue spec. Menu 35-45, & carte, 7, rue de la Boule-Rouge (P. Berge). 532-15-34.	WIESBADEN — CAR SALES ALLSTATE MOTORS — All makes new & used. 88 Kaiser-Friedrich Ring. T.: 30901.	TABAC RHEIN 240000 du Mont-Blanc. Phone:
	PARIS — RESTAURANTS ANNAPURNA 32 Rue de Sèvres. Tel.: 17-14. Cl. Scl. The Only Indian Restaurant in Paris. Tapas, Curry, Vegetarian menu.	PARIS — SERVICES SHIPMENTS - REMOVALS - ANYTHING. ADVISORY: THE EXPRESS DELIVERY Co. 12 Rue de Valenciennes. Tel.: 23-44-27.	YUGOSLAVIA BEGRAD — FURNISH. MOVIE-CAR. Gen. goods. Tel.: 541-262. Zagreb. Tel.: 541-262. Split. Tel.: 541-262. Dubrov. Tel.: 541-262.
	PARIS — RESTAURANTS ANNAPURNA 32 Rue de Sèvres. Tel.: 17-14. Cl. Scl. The Only Indian Restaurant in Paris. Tapas, Curry, Vegetarian menu.	CANNES CÔTE D'AZUR NIGHTCLUBS "PLAY BOYS TELEPHONE CLUB" 424 "LA CHIMERE" open all the year and private receptions. (Pointe Palm Beach) 38.11.49.	LONDON — RESTAURANTS CUNNINGHAM'S 176 Curzon St., Mayfair, W.1. GROS. 7395. Packed for exporters & the best traditional English cuisine. Open on Sundays.

Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

571-1504



TAX LOSS—President Nixon suffered a setback last week when the Senate approved a tax-exemption proposal by Democratic Senator Albert Gore, above. Republicans were critical of the administration for refusing to back a compromise amendment sponsored by Republican Senator Charles Percy, right. The sharpest criticism came from Hugh Scott, Senate floor leader (far right with House GOP leader Gerald Ford).



United Press International.

A Little 'Fun' by the Senate on the Tax Reform and Relief Bill

ileen Shanahan
INGTON, (NYT)—Two weeks ago, when the Senate Committee was mulling the hard job of major tax reform bill, its chairman, Sen. Long of Louisiana, predicted, by the time the bill got through with Senator Long forecast, contain even bigger changes than the version passed by the House. "After all," he was entitled to have a "fun" too."

clashed for his statement, and subsequently said he hadn't been entirely serious. But last week it became clear that his prophecy was going to be fulfilled. For the Senate, in acting on the tax reform bill approved by Sen. Long's committee, has made of it an even bigger tax relief bill than the one passed by the House. It has also chipped away at some of the reform provisions (though not as extensively as some people feared) has added some new (though relatively narrow) special privileges to the tax law, and has grafted onto the bill an enormous increase in Social Security benefit payments.

Oddly, it had looked for a time as though these things might not happen. The Finance Committee's bill, which contained most of the major reforms voted by the House and tax relief provisions that were actually somewhat more modest, easily withstood the first attempts that were made to change it on the Senate floor. Two of those tests involved the politically sensitive oil depletion allowance, which the Finance Committee had voted to reduce to 23 percent. When the Senate stood firm, last Monday, against attempts both to restore the allowance to its present 27 1/2 percent and to reduce it further to 20 percent, it looked

ed as though the committee's lines were holding. But it didn't last. On Wednesday the tax change that has for a decade been demanded by the public in its letters to Congress more than any other—an increase in the \$600 personal exemption—was voted over the blitzer, but not always unwavering, opposition of the administration, which objected to the heavy immediate revenue loss. The version of the exemption increase that was adopted—a rise to \$700 next year and \$800 in 1971—was sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, a Democrat.

The success of the Gore amendment suddenly changed the entire mood on the Senate floor. An "anything goes" attitude swept the Senate like a grass fire. First, up jumped Sen. Vance Harke of Indiana, a Democrat with an amendment poking a large hole in the repeal of the investment tax credit, an alleged small-business amendment that would actually benefit every corporation, regardless of size. It passed. Then Sen. George Murphy of California, a Republican, started pushing a plan for permitting elderly persons to take bigger medical deductions, a plan so designed that two-thirds of the cash benefits would go to elderly persons with incomes in excess of \$20,000 a year. That passed, too. And there were others, including a tax-credit for parents who have children in college that has been fought as unsound and wasteful by each of the last three national administrations.

son, on Friday, to add \$6.5-billion worth of increases in Social Security benefits. Sen. Long himself started this, in an apparent reversion to his earlier intention to let the Senate "have a little fun." But by the time the voting was over, Sen. Long's proposal had been expanded by 50 percent. In all, the negative budgetary effects of the new payments, the additional tax cuts and the shrunken reforms voted by the Senate were approaching the \$13 billion mark. Senators who were publicly voting for the Christmas presents were privately agreeing that things had gotten out of hand. But they reassured anyone who raised worried questions about the financial consequences that the joint Senate-House Conference Committee that will write the final version of the tax bill could be trusted to reduce these fiscal gifts to manageable size.

That remains to be seen. Not that the conference committee will not try to do exactly that. But its job promises to be extremely difficult. For while conference committees have wide latitude, they have to maintain a semblance of compromising somewhere near the middle ground between the House and Senate versions. And thus the more high-priced the amendments the Senate hung on the bill, the harder it will be for the conferees to eliminate all or even most of them. There remains the possibility, therefore, that Congress will yet send to President Nixon a bill he would feel required to veto. Some claim it had all been planned that way in the first place, perhaps by Sen. Long, himself, who does not like some of the reform provisions, especially those dealing with the oil industry. A more commonly accepted view is that it is simply inevitable that political pressures will turn any tax reform bill into a giveaway package.

by Sen. Robert P. Griffin that "it just wouldn't bet against a veto." Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, noting that the tax measure still had to go through the conference committee, said he didn't take such threats seriously. "I think they're premature," the Montana senator said. He said he hoped the increases in the minimum Social Security benefits would go through, but added that he did not know what its chances were. Among those with long memories of the history of tax legislation still another interpretation prevails, however. That is that tax legislation reasonably unencumbered with giveaways requires real leadership, both in Congress and in the administration. From the White House, unambiguous signals are necessary and they were not forthcoming this time. In Congress, the leaders—especially those of the tax-writing committees—must command sufficient respect so that amendments do not prevail against their opposition. For a while, it looked as though Sen. Long, who has worked industriously on the present bill, had reached this position of eminence. But apparently not.

Answer Evolving in Legal Debate

'Lai—A Lynching' After a Massacre?

Clifton Daniel
YORK (NYT)—Can nation, outraged and by the massacre at My Lai, deal calmly and with those accused of the massacre—to use the words of a Chicago editorial—now be following a lynching?

On Monday both the prosecution and defense in the pending court-martial of 1st Lt. William Calley Jr., who has been cast in the role of chief villain of My Lai, filed a petition asking that all news media in the United States be enjoined from broadcasting or publishing any further statements or photographs relating to the massacre. The two military lawyers argued that the injunction was needed to prevent the dissemination of material that might prejudice Lt. Calley's constitutional right to a fair trial.

Court of Military Appeals had no jurisdiction over the civilians who own and operate the news media. For that reason, a military tribunal seemed to experts, such as Professor Arthur John Keeffe of the Catholic University Law School, to be the wrong place to test the authority of the courts over the press.

That issue has been debated for decades by the press, the bar, and the bench. The debate was intensified by the Warren Commission's censure of the press after the assassination of President Kennedy and by the Supreme Court's decision granting a new trial to Dr. Sam Sheppard, who was convicted of killing his wife, because of the prejudicial atmosphere created around his first trial by the press.

'Christmas Tree Bill'
But what really caused some members of the Senate to start calling the tax bill a "Christmas tree bill" was the Senate's deci-

Presidential Veto
The possibility of a presidential veto was raised again Saturday by Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania. Talking to reporters, he said that if the bill "gets any worse, (it) may prove in the President's eyes to be disabling." Unless the bill looks better when it comes out of conference, the Republican leader said, he would have to echo a statement made earlier

Army Was Mute
Advocates of an unfettered press think it was right to ignore the guidelines. The Army was silent about My Lai for 18 months. Publicity, they say, made the Pentagon open up. It would be a clear denial of freedom of the press, they contend, to suppress the news of such an affront to the national interest.

On the other side this is the argument: It is clearly a violation of the Sixth Amendment to deny to anyone, no matter how monstrous the crime alleged against him, the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. And a jury can scarcely be impartial if it has been subjected to virulent and pervasive publicity.

House's Muddled Vietnam Resolution

John W. Finney
INGTON (NYT)—The Vietnam issue is difficult to see days for the politicians, but when it is taken up in the petitions and partisan Congress, it is beset by confusion. That happened last week House of Representatives up a resolution endorsing Nixon's "peace with honor" policy in Vietnam. By the end of the two days of con-

cluded debate, there was no common answer. The resolution obviously meant everything, or anything, or nothing depending upon one's political outlook. What started off as a show of unity for the President, therefore, ended up in confusion, bickering and hard feelings. At least to some of the younger Democratic and Republican members, the resolution was illustrative of the heavy-handed manner of the House leadership.

The resolution originated with Representative Jim Wright, a moderate Democrat from Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Wright showed the resolution to the Republican and Democratic leaders as well as to the White House. The leadership and the White House promptly embraced the resolution, which was introduced with 100 co-sponsors the day after the President's speech.

Under orders from the leadership, the resolution was whipped through the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the leadership then arranged for it to be brought to the floor under rules prohibiting amendments and limiting debate.

LOOKING FOR TOP EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL?

INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE
PORTUNITIES is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

In the
International
Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



Marlboro Red
or Longhorn 100's—
you get a lot to like.

Come to where the flavor is.
Come to Marlboro Country.

Peace, Not a Sword...

Twenty-eight years after Pearl Harbor thrust the United States into World War II and almost a quarter-century after Hitler's defeat, a divided Europe still awaits its long-delayed peace settlement. But, for the first time, there are signs—such as the statements last week by the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries—that a process is beginning through which that European settlement may ultimately be brought about.

The olive branches now being extended from East to West across Europe contain many thorns of suspicion. Moscow's five-year-old proposal for a European Security Conference, pressed forward with new urgency this year, still impresses the West as an effort to gain increased international recognition of East Germany and of the status quo in a Europe that would remain divided. Retroactive acceptance of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, might also be implied. The mere holding of a conference, whether or not any agreement emerged from it, could serve this Eastern purpose.

But some Eastern European countries see in the conference proposal—and the discussions it has stimulated—an opportunity for increased bilateral contacts with the West and increased independence from Soviet control. For their part, most of the NATO countries—despite some shadings of difference—now believe that an atmosphere of détente and of improved relations between West Germany and the East is prerequisite to ending the division of Germany and Europe. That division cannot be ended without the East's consent. The problem is that détente could also freeze the division of Europe and there is suspicion that this is the central Soviet purpose.

A solution to this dilemma—advanced by the Grand Coalition Government in Bonn three years ago and now being pushed forward even more imaginatively by the new government headed by Chancellor Brandt—has become the basis of Western policy. It calls for the West to take the initiative in

concrete proposals for negotiation with the East, proposals that link atmospheric détente with substantive improvements that either erode the division of Europe or, at least, ease the hardships it has imposed.

Moscow's proposal for a European Security Conference, in effect, is being treated as the West finally came to treat the Soviet proposals for "general and complete disarmament." Once total disarmament was accepted as the ultimate objective, it became possible to negotiate on realistic "first steps" and "partial measures." Similarly, the NATO ministers last week pronounced themselves "receptive" to negotiations on concrete issues that could lead to a well-prepared European Security Conference productive of real, rather than propaganda, results.

Twenty-six such issues for negotiation reportedly have been studied within NATO. Those mentioned in the NATO declaration on European security include such items as mutual force reductions, improved access to Berlin, a *modus vivendi* between East and West Germany and freer movement of people, ideas and information. Simple arms-control measures, such as the exchange of military observers, are suggested as companions to force reductions. And all this would proceed against the background of Soviet-American negotiations to limit strategic weapons.

The Moscow communiqué of the Warsaw Pact countries indicates readiness to start down this route. Berlin issues already are in discussion among the Big Four. West German talks with the Soviet Union on renunciation of the use of force and with Poland on the Oder-Neisse border are imminent. The two important Western overtures yet to be taken up are those for talks involving East and West Germany and for discussion of balanced force reductions in Central Europe. But these should not lag far behind.

An era of confrontation appears indeed to be yielding to one of negotiation. Many years of patience and persistence will be needed to achieve results. But a vital process has begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

...and American Troop Cuts

The NATO proposal for mutual East-West force reductions, balanced in scope and timing, is the intelligent way to achieve the desirable objective of American troop cuts in Europe. The presence of 315,000 American troops a quarter-century after the war is onerous. But congressional passage of the resolution, just revived by Senate Majority Leader Mansfield, for substantial unilateral American withdrawals would undercut the NATO initiative. If carried out, it would destabilize the military balance that has preserved peace, even if an uneasy one, since 1945.

Old misconceptions lie behind Senator Mansfield's resolution. One is that European allies will replace some of the American conventional forces. Far more likely would be a gradual demoralization that could tempt Moscow to more aggressive policies while Europe turns toward projects for its own nuclear force.

Another misconception is that a large part of the American payments imbalance stems from military spending in Europe. West Ger-

many, Britain and Italy long have offset the bulk of the American gold outflow through arms purchase and other means.

Budget cuts, the chief focus now, cannot be made by bringing American divisions home from Germany, where maintenance costs are somewhat lower. Added costs would be involved in retaining readiness at home to reinforce the troops remaining on the Elbe. Two sets of equipment would be needed, one in Germany, plus an armada of transport planes for emergencies as well as regular European exercises.

The proposed troop reduction would be eminently worthwhile if it accompanied reductions in the military stance on the other side of the Elbe and related arms control measures, such as inspection teams and observer posts. Negotiated arrangements of this kind could lead to a more stable and peaceful Europe and, ultimately, reduced arms expenditures. But this prospect would only be regarded, not advanced, by substantial unilateral American troop reductions now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Policy on Vietnam

When Mr. Cabot Lodge succeeded Mr. Harriman early this year, his nomination had generally been interpreted as the indication of a tougher stance of the American government... President Nixon has challenged this interpretation, linked primarily with Mr. Cabot Lodge's activities when he was ambassador to Saigon and to his connections with the South Vietnamese leaders. Now, it has become perfectly clear that the fate of the Saigon government is precisely the heart of the problem.

Military de-escalation is a fact. What is now involved is the political arrangement that would permit a transition from war to peace. On this point, the position of the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong guerrillas has never varied: the indispensable precondition in their eyes is the departure of the Thieu-Ky team. It has indeed to be admitted that the "Vietnamization" of the war, which is the basis of the Nixon policy, does not go exactly in that direction.

It actually bestows an increased power on

the Saigon leaders since their army is better trained and equipped. One hardly sees how President Nixon could now send to Paris a personality who could change the orientation in this field.

Moreover, the showdown is no longer in Paris, nor even in Vietnam, but in the very United States. And no one at the present time knows how American public opinion, which has the key of the situation, is going to use it.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The Food Weapon

At present Britain still regards, and rightly regards, the federal government as the government of the whole of Nigeria, engaged in putting down a rebellion. It is Gen. Ojukwu who is causing the starvation in the territory he holds by refusing food relief flights offered on reasonable terms.

He needs the myth. If food started coming in, his people might see no point in further fighting.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 8, 1894

PARIS.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is dead. The creator of the Suez Canal passed away, peacefully and painlessly, yesterday, at the great age of 89, at his residence, Chateau de Cheneville. Although he will be justifiably remembered for his role in the creation of the Suez Canal, which as an international maritime and commercial achievement has no equal, he was also, it should be noted, an accomplished diplomat serving his country for over 30 years throughout Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 8, 1919

NEW YORK.—It is learned that President Wilson has given an intimation that he will give an opinion as to the advisability of adopting the Fall resolution, severing diplomatic relations with Mexico, before the meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow. Even though, recently, things have happily taken a turn for the better, Secretary of State Lansing and members of the Foreign Relations Committee are far from satisfied with the actions of Mexico.



'Sign Here, Please.'

Why Nixon Goes to Ball Games

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's love of football games seems to puzzle some people and irritate others. "Why does he fly a thousand miles to see a game on a Saturday afternoon?" they ask. And they ask it in a tone that suggests that he should stay home and cut the White House lawn.

The explanation is fairly simple. The rest of his life is spent in the political arena where you can't tell the players even if you have a scorecard. The Republican leader in the Senate, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, is on the President's team, but every once in a while, he runs the other way. The President calls the signals—power play off to the right—but about a quarter of the Republicans block to the left. This obviously complicates the President's life.

From Monday morning to Friday night, President Nixon lives with uncertainties. In politics, there are no dependable rules, no clearly marked sidelines or goal-lines, no officials with mathematical penalties for a personal foul, no instant replay to check the facts, no beginning, no half-time, no pageantry, no fun, no discipline, and above all no end to the struggle.

In the "game of politics," as Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun dubbed it, there are no endings. It just goes on: the war, the cities, the relentless criticism of the press. Mr. Nixon has seen it all, in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, and in private life for many years. He lives in a world of ambiguities and fumbles, and he probably wouldn't change it if he could. But at the weekend, who could blame him for escaping into the safe sporting and political atmosphere of football and Arkansas and Texas.

The President's Desk
Almost everything on the President's desk these days seems insoluble, if not impossible. No progress on the Vietnam peace negotiations, despite Vice-President Agnew's popular campaign against the antiwar critics. No progress—just the opposite—on the tax-reform bill. No progress in the Middle East, probably the most serious challenge to world peace.

The President has been working on these problems night and day. He has his own priorities about them. He has been spending more time on the disarmament talks in Helsinki, for example, than on Vietnam in recent weeks. He has been trying to find a balance between inflation and taxes and Social Security, but everywhere he has been running into serious opposition on Capitol Hill.

The government in Saigon has been opposing his policy of withdrawal from Vietnam in private, while supporting it in public. The Soviet government has been saying it is all for disarmament in Helsinki, while continuing to arm hand and the Arab states in the critical strategic battle for the Middle East.

The new government of Willy Brandt in West Germany has been arguing for a stronger NATO alliance in Western Europe, while reaching out to Moscow and the other Communist capitals of Eastern Europe for reconciliation—not always with the advance knowledge of Washington.

The Israeli government has been rejecting the advice of the Nixon administration while following policies that can only be sustained by American arms in the end. And there are only a few examples of the problems Mr. Nixon faced before he went to the Arkansas-Texas football game.

Staying here in Washington in the brisk but brilliant sunshine probably wouldn't have changed anything. On the way West and back, the President could talk to senators and representatives about his problems and maybe pick up a vote or two for his policies. After all, football is a unifying force and has its advantages. Even the President's principal critic in the Senate, Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is a former president of the University of Arkansas.

The Mystery of Politics

Politics in America works in curious and mainly in personal ways. They are not really ideological, most of the time. Mr. Nixon has understood a fundamental fact of American life: that most Americans pay more attention to sports than to politics. He is appealing to Middle America and its values of family, community, state, and region and football and other sports are an important part of this equation.

Besides, these spectacular football games between the land-grant colleges of the states obviously do something for the President personally. They get him out of the White House prison. They put him back with the kind of people he understands. They give him a sense of the power and diversity of the nation, and this is probably better than staying in the White House weekends and worrying about the Congress, the Republican party and the press.

Taxes: The Congress And the President

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The famous principle that "the power to tax is the power to destroy" was applied with a vengeance last week by the Senate, and as matters now stand, there is a strong case for a presidential veto of the tax bill.

There is an even stronger case for more drastic action. It is now clear that taxes are too complicated and sensitive a matter to be decided in detail by the Congress and that the country needs a system that gives the President limited discretion to change taxes subject to congressional veto.

What has happened, it must be emphasized, that the tax bill this year is a reform bill—the first comprehensive reform of the federal tax structure in at least 15 years. The financial capitalists of the Congress, accordingly, were not just whacking up another bill. They were on their mettle to be responsible. They were making history.

Some Gains
To be sure, there is a certain amount of historic loophole-closing in the present bill. The 27.5 percent oil depletion allowance is cut (to 20 percent by the House and 23 percent by the Senate). States and municipalities are encouraged (by the House though not the Senate) to stop issuing tax-free bonds. Limitations are placed (by the House not the Senate) on the most egregious abuse of the deduction system. The requirements for using the lower rates applicable to capital gains are tightened.

But the price paid for this modicum of tax reform is staggering. The Congress has given, mainly to high- and middle-income citizens vast sums of money that the federal government could have used to achieve social progress and economic stability. The immediate damage may be limited next year because the tax bill includes extension of a 9 percent surcharge on income tax for six months. But thereafter the effect is devastating. Under the Senate bill, including the amendment that Albert Gore of Tennessee pushed through on Wednesday, the Treasury would suffer an estimated loss in total revenue of from \$2 to \$3 billion in fiscal 1971. By 1974, the loss would be up to \$7 to \$8 billion.

These losses in federal revenue have an obvious, inflationary impact. They feed consumer spending and promote a federal deficit. But the unkindest cut of all—and the one that is most frank in view of the liberal Democratic support for the Gore amendment—is what happens to various federal programs. There is simply not going to be enough federal money for proper funding of the most important.

portant social legislation the House—for education, for water and air pollution, for crime prevention.

No Accident
Maybe the worst fact about the Senate bill will be the conference with the House. Even under the House, federal revenue is ably suffer a net loss of \$1.5 billion. This will mean that the House President would be just veto.

Veto or not, however, be made clear that the congressional tax pass is not accidental. It does from the supposed Chairman Wilbur Mills Ways and Means Committee, except for the one that trouble caused by regional disparity in the Nixon administration. The central fact is the Congress is not well equipped to deal with the tax laws. It is broad and unwieldy. It is subject to gusts of passion, one set of common sense for spending, another for the public in the next breath. The Congress, in terms, is a dinosaur—big, but not very smart.

Alternatives
The way around it has been charted in plans for vesting in the President, subject to a veto, the power to make a plan was advanced by me and Johnson administration. If that seems as suggested more Herbert Stein, a professor of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

But what counts as details but the principle has been set. With characteristic forth by a man who remains steady in the way, nation's most reliable.

"Flexible tax rates," Bundy said in the Gov. of 1968, "are now quite dispensable to the effort of economic growth. Congress is too big a body to exercise its own. It should be the gate that power to the President is a that any one congressional committee or policy the executive branch to whom the lever in modern government, but much too weak.

Letters

Advice to Media

As reported by the Herald Tribune, Vice-President Agnew makes three basic points on the news media. He expressed the view that editors "manage the news." The realities of news presentation—the limitations of space/time and the obligatory selection of priorities—go to make some tendency toward this manipulation of the news. Agnew also hoped the American people would discard "rotten apples" in American journalism.

Press and network sensitivity on this is perfectly understandable, but, as with government, business and all areas of importance, the media are by no means free from some of highly doubtful integrity. Mr. Agnew has criticized the inordinate size of the major American communication institutions, and here he may not be too far from the source of anxiety felt by many decent people. As the American government has swelled to an enormous size this century, so too have the instruments by which its affairs are monitored for the enlightenment of its people.

The great houses of American journalism have thus themselves become institutions every bit as firmly entrenched as the government. While they have done much to diminish their perception, it has certainly led to an erosion of competition between them. Such erosion is sure to accompany vast growth.

Moreover, diminution of competition in the major league of American journalism must eventually exact toll in terms of the quality and fidelity of the news they produce. In this regard, a powerful

instinct to conform to able may be, recognize harbinger of worse to can, it is stated here, aura of popularity for sake does not permit conditioning of many room?

Progress moves in a as would accord with political reality, the Journalism might a policy the executive branch to whom the lever in modern government, but much too weak.

Whatever his motive Agnew has strongly urged media to ponder its and, subsequently, to too far from the source of anxiety felt by many decent people. As the American government has swelled to an enormous size this century, so too have the instruments by which its affairs are monitored for the enlightenment of its people.

STUART H. Richmond, England.

Scotch on the

Re the "great whisky the 4,000 gallons lost to fish coast at St. Abbs Dec. 4).

According to a last source, the cylinder had, breaking up on the and covered by mud birds. This terminates leaving no term market. In this regard, a powerful

Bolsky-St-Leger, France.

BANK WIDEMANN & CO AG
Linthochergasse 12
8023 ZURICH PHONE 23 56 12
SWITZERLAND TELEX 52246
"Established 1934"

M.H. Meyerson & Co., Inc.
Maintaining net markets in
500 U.S. Over-the-Counter Securities
For Banks and Institutions
through
our National Wire System
For direct Overseas Trades
call via Telex: 1-250783
All deliveries in U.S. funds
through your New York Bank.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New
Jersey 07310. Brokers and Dealers in
Over-the-Counter Securities.
Reference: First Jersey National Bank,
Jersey City, New Jersey



**LONG-TERM,
STABLE GROWTH
THROUGH REAL ESTATE**

A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the only international no-load fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.

Price Dec. 4th, 1969: U.S. \$1.36.
Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 36%.

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES
(Incorporated, New York)

U.S. Investment Services Office
Baumgartnerstrasse 4, P.O. Box 906
8050 Zurich, Switzerland

Enclosed in 2 accounts. (Make check payable to United Growth Fund.)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____

Send UGF Prospectus

Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
Air Rad 3/28/67	220	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4
Air Rad 3/28/67	41	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	-1/4

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chgs

Bonds						Bonds						Bonds						Bonds																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
\$1,000 High Low Last chgs						\$1,000 High Low Last chgs						\$1,000 High Low Last chgs						\$1,000 High Low Last chgs																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4

Continued from Page 9)

week to a new low for the year at 793.03. It has now dropped about 70 points in the last four weeks and around 175 points since the year's high was reached on May 14.

The broad-based indexes as well as the pronouncement issued with Standard & Poor's 500-Stock Index yielding 2.08 to 0.73 and the New York Stock Exchange composite showing a net loss of 1.29 to 0.80.

The breadth of the decline was evident in the market profile—1,367 issues posting losses, 284 making gains and 112 holding unchanged. New highs were made in 133, obliterated by 478 issues and new highs were attained by only 17.

The pace of trading on the Big Board picked up only slightly, with turnover aggregating 1.1 billion shares in five sessions, against 41.7 million in the four-session Thanksgiving week.

in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
LONDON, SEE:
DJLER ON THE ROOF
S'S MOST ACCLAIMED MUSICAL
Mon. Sat. Sun. Even. Orch. &
\$5.99; Front Mezz. \$2.50, Rear
1.00, 7.00, 8.40, 8.40, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00,
& Boxes. \$6.25; Front Mezz. \$5.10;
Mezz. \$4.60, 4.00, 3.50, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50.
Boxes. \$7.50; Front Mezz. \$5.10,
Mezz. \$4.60, 4.00, 3.50, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50. (These
are for MAJESTIC Thea. N.Y.)
IC THEA. 245 W. 44th St. N.Y.C.
BERT THEA. PHILADELPHIA
MAJESTIC'S THEA. LONDON.

"THE OLD TEAM OF SIMON & NICHOLS HAS DONE IT AGAIN, AND THIS TIME WILL ONLY MORE SET THE TOWN LAUGHING."

—*Scraper, N.Y. Times*

SAINT SUBBER presents
MAUREEN DON
STAPLETON PORTER

in
NEIL SIMON'S
New Comedy
PLAZA SUITE
Directed by
MIKE NICHOLS

Prices: Mon. thru Thurs. Evng.: Orch

-SO NEW, SO FRESH-
I R —Barnes, N.Y. Times
 American Tribal Love-Rock Musical
 Thurs. Evngs.: Orch. \$12; Fril. Sat.
 Orch. \$12; Front Mezz. \$11; Rear
 9, 6, 7, 6, 5. Mals Wed.: Orch.
 Front Mezz. \$7; Rear Mezz. \$5. 4, 3
 Sat.: Orch. \$7.50; Front Mezz. \$7.50;
 Rear \$8.50. 4. List alternate days
 RE Theat., 251 W. 47 St., N.Y.C.

Box 37 8. Rear Mesa 35. 4 Mesa W60
Sal. Orch. 58.75. Front Mesa 85.25
Rear Mesa 83.75. 3 Please enclose a
Stamped, self-addressed envelope with
your and list alternate dates
BLYMOUTH TREX., 238 W. 45th St. N.Y.C.

BEST MUSICAL
1973. DRAMA CRITICS AWARD 1973-74
TONY AWARD 1973-74
1776
Theater's second Winning Musical!

STERLING EXQUISITE MUSI-
LAY."
—Chapman, News
MUSICAL 1968 ALL AWARDS
N.Y. Critics AWARD
OUTER CIRCLE AWARD
N OF LAMANCHIA
A New Musical Play
Wed Thurs. Excs. Orch. \$3.90
1.50; Balc. 8, 5, 2.50, 5.75, 2nd
Leos: Orch. \$11.90; Mezz. \$8.90;
75, 7.50, 7. 6. Mats. Wed & Sat.
7.50; Mezz. \$6.90; Balc. \$3.75.
76.
ROCK THEA. 302 W. 45 St., N.Y.C.

BEST PLAY - POLITICAL PRIZE
N.Y. DRAMA CRITICS AWARD
3 TONY AWARDS

THE GREAT WHITE HOPE
on Thurs. & Fri. at Orch. 58; Mezz. 55.
on-Thurs. & 6, 2:30. Fri. & Sat. Evens: Orch.
50; Mezz. 22.50; Balc. 37.50. Sat. 5:30, 5:00
50 Wed. Mats: Orch. 55.75; Mezz. 36.25
51 Balc. 47.75 & 4.50. Sat. 5:30 Mats: Orch.
50; Mezz. 22.50; Balc. 37.50. Sat. 4:30, 3:30
52 ALVIN KARPIS. 2:30 W. 34th St. N.Y.C.

100

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

\$5.00

to

\$21.00

(Depending on country of residence)

at the

**25%
DISCOUNT**

for new subscriptions only

tion Department. 8-12-68.
NATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8a.
Enter my subscription by mail at the Special Introductory Rate
☐ 3 months ☐ 6 months.
Print in block letters.

check or money order enclosed. ☐ Please send a bill.
 Payment by check or money order to International Herald Tribune.
THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

\$ MOS.		\$ MOS.		\$ MOS.		\$ MOS.	
(air)	\$ 605.60	315.00	Lebanon (air)	\$	39.50	17.00	
By	1,100.00	575.00	Luxembourg	L.F.	1,100	575	
By (air) D.M.	31.00	31.00	Netherlands		40.00	40.00	
By	25.00	25.00	Norway	N.F.	177	82	
By	33.00	49.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	624.00	611.50	
By D.M.	30.00		Spain (air)	Ptas.	1,550	1,550	
By (air) D.	7,37.5	4.25	Sweden (air, Sw.)		12.00	12.00	
By (air) D.	32.50	17.50	Switzerland	S.F.	55.50	55.50	
By (air)	7,37.5	4.25	Turkey (air)	\$	25.00	13.00	
By (air)	7,37.5	4.25	Yugoslavia	\$	25.00	13.00	
By	12.50	22.50	Other, Europe (air)	\$	25.00	13.00	
By	12.50						

One Thing Is Certain—It's a Lot of Plane

NEW YORK (NYT).—Four World War I "Jenny" biplanes could be lined up on each of the runways. Orville Wright flew just over half the length on his mark hop at Kitty Hawk. It is twice as massive as any airplane before it. And last week, after more than 1,200 hours of test flights by five test airplanes, the Boeing-747 came to New York with a half load of 176 passengers (most of them newsmen) in the first public preview of a new era in airline travel.

The initial service is slated to be opened by late February by Pan American World Airways on the run from New York to London. And as the weeks roll by, airline after airline will introduce the huge craft, all outstaged grace except for a cockpit hump over the nose, on more and more routes.

Prevail passengers agreed for the most part that the 747 more than fulfilled Boeing's claim that it provided a new level in passenger comfort. And there was no reason to doubt—in view of its

advanced electronic gear, the latest in fire-proofing, and 10 doors for quick evacuation—a companion claim of maximized safety. The manufacturer has said from the start that the noise intruding on airport neighbors would be less than produced by current jets, and unofficial samplings to date indicate the 747 will have no trouble meeting anti-noise directives at major fields.

Most hesitation about the potential success of the new jumbo jet had to do not with the technical quality of the plane but with ancillary problems.

Will the boom in airline travel continue at a steep enough rate so the 363-passenger jumbos will attract customers in the great numbers needed to be profitable?

Will a significant number of travelers be deterred by fear—by the notion, rational or not, that it would somehow be worse to be involved in a crash with 362 passengers than in one with half that number?

What about congestion on the ground? Will the airlines, working feverishly but somewhat tardily to get ground facilities ready, be able eventually to provide streamlined ticketing, check-in, and loading for hundreds of persons (plus baggage) at a clip? Will there be room at terminals and on access roads for the cars, taxis and buses carrying the large number of passengers and friends in and out of the airport?

Or will the advantages of ultra-comfortable jumbo-jet flight be eroded by jams, confusion and delays at either end of the trip?

Few in the airline industry are sanguine about the answers, at least for the first year or two. But they console themselves by recalling that the first jet airliners had troubles at the start.

The trade publication *Aviation Daily* summed up the 747 situation with a quote borrowed from a children's game of tag: "Ready or not, I'm coming."

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The

He was commenting on U.K. Technology Minister Anthony Wedgwood-Benn's statement in the House of Commons that the British and French governments had agreed to order a total of 140 fourth, fifth and sixth aircraft in the series. BAC is building the plane with France's Sud Aviation.

The spokesman said the first three planes would be delivered simultaneously to British Overseas Airways Corp., Air France and Pan American. Options have been taken out on 74 Concorde's altogether, he said.

He added that about \$1.75 billion had been spent on research, development and testing of the craft but that "from here on we can look forward to getting some of our money back."

Due	Bid	Ask
-----	-----	-----

11	6.50	6.50	6.50
12	6.50	6.50	6.50
13	6.50	6.50	6.50
14	6.50	6.50	6.50
15	6.50	6.50	6.50
16	6.50	6.50	6.50
17	6.50	6.50	6.50
18	6.50	6.50	6.50
19	6.50	6.50	6.50
20	6.50	6.50	6.50
21	6.50	6.50	6.50
22	6.50	6.50	6.50
23	6.50	6.50	6.50
24	6.50	6.50	6.50
25	6.50	6.50	6.50
26	6.50	6.50	6.50
27	6.50	6.50	6.50
28	6.50	6.50	6.50
29	6.50	6.50	6.50
30	6.50	6.50	6.50
31	6.50	6.50	6.50
32	6.50	6.50	6.50
33	6.50	6.50	6.50
34	6.50	6.50	6.50
35	6.50	6.50	6.50
36	6.50	6.50	6.50
37	6.50	6.50	6.50
38	6.50	6.50	6.50
39	6.50	6.50	6.50
40	6.50	6.50	6.50
41	6.50	6.50	6.50
42	6.50	6.50	6.50
43	6.50	6.50	6.50
44	6.50	6.50	6.50
45	6.50	6.50	6.50
46	6.50	6.50	6.50
47	6.50	6.50	6.50
48	6.50	6.50	6.50
49	6.50	6.50	6.50
50	6.50	6.50	6.50
51	6.50	6.50	6.50
52	6.50	6.50	6.50
53	6.50	6.50	6.50
54	6.50	6.50	6.50
55	6.50	6.50	6.50
56	6.50	6.50	6.50
57	6.50	6.50	6.50
58	6.50	6.50	6.50
59	6.50	6.50	6.50
60	6.50	6.50	6.50
61	6.50	6.50	6.50
62	6.50	6.50	6.50
63	6.50	6.50	6.50
64	6.50	6.50	6.50
65	6.50	6.50	6.50
66	6.50	6.50	6.50
67	6.50	6.50	6.50
68	6.50	6.50	6.50
69	6.50	6.50	6.50
70	6.50	6.50	6.50
71	6.50	6.50	6.50
72	6.50	6.50	6.50
73	6.50	6.50	6.50
74	6.50	6.50	6.50
75	6.50	6.50	6.50
76	6.50	6.50	6.50
77	6.50	6.50	6.50
78	6.50	6.50	6.50
79	6.50	6.50	6.50
80	6.50	6.50	6.50
81	6.50	6.50	6.50
82	6.50	6.50	6.50
83	6.50	6.50	6.50
84	6.50	6.50	6.50
85	6.50	6.50	6.50
86	6.50	6.50	6.50
87	6.50	6.50	6.50
88	6.50	6.50	6.50
89	6.50	6.50	6.50
90	6.50	6.50	6.50
91	6.50	6.50	6.50
92	6.50	6.50	6.50
93	6.50	6.50	6.50
94	6.50	6.50	6.50
95	6.50	6.50	6.50
96	6.50	6.50	6.50
97	6.50	6.50	6.50
98	6.50	6.50	6.50
99	6.50	6.50	6.50
100	6.50	6.50	6.50

New York Stock Exchange | American

Week Ended High 6, 1969				Week End			
Cnfr	Sales	High	Low	Cnfr	Sales	High	Low
Am. T&T	650,230	30 1/2	25	50	507 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2
Texaco	433,500	30 1/2	25	28	28	18 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Tel.	341,000	30 1/2	25	28	28	18 1/2	14 1/2
AMER. Corp	443,000	28	24	24	24	18 1/2	14 1/2
Rayder Sys	455,500	43	40	43 1/2	43 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2
Am. Tel.	341,000	30 1/2	25	50	507 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2
Sid. O. Cal.	378,900	31 1/2	26 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2
Phil. Int.	429,400	33 1/2	28 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2
W. Tel.	329,800	33 1/2	28 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2
Comp. Int.	329,800	33 1/2	28 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2
Cont. Cal.	285,200	33 1/2	28 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2

Issued traded in 1,733.
 Advances, 1,384; declines, 1,387; no change, 134.

Volume	All stocks	JOE TURNER
Last week	55,605,480 shares	LAURENCE
Week ago	47,701,730 shares	"DINKIE"
Jan. to date	1,635,249 shares	"OPEN D
1969	2,670,841,361 shares	"(Air-conv.)"
1968	2,355,810,593 shares	Com. H. Geary

American Stock Exchange

	Week Ended Dec. 6, 1989				
	Sales	High	Low	Cl.	Ch.
Ecol. Sel.	493,300	28	22 1/2	23 1/4	+4
Data Prod.	409,800	22	18 1/2	21 1/4	+7
Univ. Cp	358,400	20 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/4	+5 1/2
Realty Tr.	251,500	15 1/2	14	14 1/2	+1
Air/Int'l	227,400	14	11 1/2	12 1/4	+7
Volume, 20,578,500 shares.					
Turn to date: 1,163,963,309 shares.					
Issued traded-in: 1,155.					
Advances, 161; declines, 224; unchanged, 8.					
New 1989 highs, 17; lows, 31.					

JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHEONS — SNACK BAR

"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"
"OPEN DAY AND NIGHT"
(Air-cond.) 48 Ave. Pierre-Ix-de-Serbie
(Carr. HL. George-V.) Ely. 27-28. BAL. 35-38

WHERE TO STAY

[illegible]

THE BEST PLACE TO STAY IS A HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

**LONDON • PARIS • ORLY • BERLIN • BRUSSELS • ROTTERDAM • AMSTERDAM • ATHENS • MADRID • BANGKOK • KUWAIT • ISTANBUL • MALTA • MANILA • MARBELLA, Costa del Sol • NAIROBI
TEHRAN • TELAVIV • MAINZ • ROME • CYPRUS • TUNIS • RABAT • TOKYO • HONGKONG...and 21 other fine Hilton International hotels around the world.**

For reservations call your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service. IN PARIS: 273-16-25. IN FRANKFURT: 28-47-45. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888
